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		SATURDAY, 2 P.M.	1896.
B.V.L. CLYDE	4136	R.G. Murray	25th April
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7388	W. B. Andrews	2nd May.
† SUTLEJ	4902	M. Symons	9th "
B.L. CARTHAGE	5283	M. DeHorne	16th "
		FRIDAY, 5 P.M.	
† GANGES	4900	T. F. Creery	22nd May.
B.L. ORIENTAL	6284	L. H. Moule	29th "
† SUTLEJ	4905	A. Symons	5th June.
B.L. SHANNON	4189	H. Crewes	12th "
† GANGES	4900	T. F. Creery	19th "
B.L. PENINSULAR	5307	R. F. Briscoe	26th "
† SUTLEJ	4905	A. Symons	3rd July.
B.L. THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	17th "
† GANGES	4900	T. F. Creery	17th "
B.M. CALEDONIA	7388	W. B. Andrews	24th "
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The Steamer marked † proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamers for BRINDISI and LONDON.
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BOMBAY DEPOT:—APOLLO STREET.
NOTICE.
IN CONTINUATION of the notices lately issued, Members are informed that THIS DEPOT is in FULL WORKING ORDER; and that, as Large Consignments have been received from Home, it is now FULLY STOCKED in all Departments, with the exception of the following:—
No. 6 DEPARTMENT.—Veterinary Instruments.
No. 10 DEPARTMENT.—Tennis Flannels, Uniform Cases, and certain Accoutrements.
No. 13 DEPARTMENT.—Devotional Works.
No. 14 DEPARTMENT.—Some kinds of Spectacles, Eyeglasses, and Telescopes.
With the above exceptions, the Departments are as well stocked, as ever they were before; and in some cases, even better.
Special attention is drawn to the following, just received:—
Havana Cigars, and A and N Cigarettes.
Winsor's Drawing Paper, and Sketch Blocks.
New Engravings and Etchings, and Photographic Goods, Cameras, &c.
Dressing Bags, Suit Cases, Companions, and Fans.
A. HILDEBRAND,
General Manager.
Bombay, 20th April, 1896.

NOTICES.

ROYAL ALFRED SAILORS' HOME SOCIETY.
THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society, will be held in the Library of the Home, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 5-30 P.M.
Subscribers and all those interested in the welfare of Seamen and the Society are invited to attend.
W. G. MAYHEW,
Honorary Secretary.

THE INDIAN MEDICAL REFORM FUND.
SUBSCRIBERS to the Fund are requested to forward their Subscriptions to either of the Undersigned or to the Bank of Bombay.
A. P. CAMA,
M. G. DESHMUKH,
Hon. Treasurers.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING, COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the Half-year ended 31st December, 1895, at the rate of Rs. 100 per share for Rs. 1,000 paid-up), will be paid on and after TUESDAY next, the 21st instant, to Shareholders whose names stood on the Register of the Company on the 13th inst., at.
Shareholders are requested to produce the Share Certificates when applying for their Dividend Warrants.
By Order of the Board,
D. M. PETIT, SONS & Co.,
Agents, the Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Co., Ld.
Bombay, 18th April, 1896.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.
HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms 675 per year.
Application to
Dr. GLOËL,
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, 24TH APRIL,
PERFORMANCE
In Aid of the
MASONIC BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATIONS
(English and Scottish Constitutions)

Under the Distinguished Patronage of H. E. the Rt. Hon'ble LORD SANDHURST, Pro. District Grand Master, Bombay, and J. W. Smith, Esq., Grand Master, all Scottish Freemasonry in India.

"THE FAST COACH"
FARCE BY CLARIDGE AND SOUTAR.

Mr. Wiffleblinks.....Mr. J. P. Mackeson
Mr. Phœlix Phastly.....Mr. J. P. de Montmorency, R.N.
Jeremiah Boldt.....Mr. A. W. Wise.
Laura.....Mrs. Cruickshank.
Mary Miffs.....Mrs. Bice.
Mrs. Cubbidge.....Miss Lester.

INTERVAL OF 10 MINUTES.

"BREACH OF PROMISE"
AN EXTRAVAGANT FARCE.
In Two Acts
BY
J. W. ROBERTSON.
CHARACTERS

Mr. Pontiecopp.....Mr. M. Crawford.
Philip.....,, J. P. Mackeson.
Achates Croopie.....,, A. W. Wise.
Mr. Fullawords.....,, J. Reed.
David.....,, W. Pratt.
Clementina Pontiecopp.....Mrs. Cruickshank.
Honor Molloy.....Miss Howard Smith.
Guests, etc.

ACT I HONOR'S LODGINGS.
ACT II MR. PONTICOPP'S DRAWING ROOM.

To commence 9-15 P. M.

PLAN at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

Orchestra under the direction of Mr. F. Seymour Dove.

Orchestra Stalls and Front Row Dress Circle.....Rs. 3.
Other Rows Dress Circle.....Rs. 2.
Back Seats.....Re. 1.

Soldiers and Sailors half price to back seats only.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held in the Fort Premises, on FRIDAY, the 1st May, 1896, at 4.30 p.m.

The following is the business of the meeting :—

1. To receive the Accounts made up to the 31st March, 1896, and the Directors' Report.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director.
4. To elect Auditors and fix their remuneration.

By Order.
WILLIAM CARTER,
General Manager.

Bombay, 22nd April, 1896.

ASIATIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE S. S. "KOHINUR,"
1,935 Tons, Captain H. ELLIOT,
will Sail for MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS COAST PORTS, and CALCUTTA, on the 26th April, 1896.

Excellent Accommodation for First-Class and Native Passengers.

For Freights and Passage apply to
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Agents.

44, Elphinstone Circle, Custom House Road, Bombay.

ROYAL DANISH CONSULATE, BOMBAY.

THE POST of DANISH CONSUL in BOMBAY being now VACANT, Candidates for the same are invited to forward their applications to HIS EXCELLENCY the MINISTER for Foreign Affairs, Copenhagen, in time to reach the Ministry, before 1st June next.

W. R. MACDONELL,
Acting Danish Consul.

Bombay, 22nd April, 1896.

TENDERS are invited by 1 o'clock on FRIDAY, the 1st proximo, for constructing DRAINS on the CHOWPATTY ESTATE.

Value of work is about Rupees 7,070.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Undersigned.

S. REBSCH, A.M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, 23rd April, 1896.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on MONDAY, the 4th May, 1896, at 3 p.m., for the consideration of the following business :—

1. Letter to the Secretary, from Mr. Hassunbhoy Visram, asking the approval of the Corporation to his absence from meetings until the end of May 1896. Do. from Mr. Charlestone Hewett, ditto to 31st October next. Do. from K. N. Bahaduriji, Esq., M.D., ditto to October 1896.
2. Letter to the President, from Mr. Secretary Atkinson, on the subject of the payment of the joining allowance of Mr. P. C. H. Snow, Municipal Commissioner, for a period extending from 7th March to 30th April, 1895, both days inclusive.
3. Resolutions of the Standing Committee, under :—Recommending for sanction an extra grant of Rs. 8,600 to meet excess on the grants for repairs to carts, &c., Health Department.
4. Ditto the grant of Rs. 61 for payment to Mr. Doorao Bhicaji, for damage done to his rice-land in the Pogaon village by water, stones and debris, from the overflow of water from the Tansa main sluice thereat.
5. Ditto the payment of Rs. 2,980-11-3 to meet excess over the Budget grant for coal for Love Grove Pumping Station.
6. Ditto the grant of Rs. 1,012-8-0 for cost of extra water-supply to Mahalaxmi Dhobiwada.
7. Ditto the grant of Rs. 275 for the cost of hiring, for ten days, 20 carts with bullocks for the disposal of kutchra.
8. Ditto the grant of Rs. 1,500 for excess over the grant for infectious diseases.
9. Ditto the grant of Rs. 1,239 for the cost of the contribution of the Corporation towards the repairs of Vehar-Sakhi Road for four years.
10. Ditto the conversion of the kerosine oil lamps in certain streets into incandescent gas lamps at a cost of Rs. 4,225 to the debit of surplus cash balances :—Requesting approval to the transfer of Rs. 1,608 from the grant for kerosine oil lighting to the grant for gas lighting for 1896-97 to meet part of the annual cost of lighting the 67 lamps, the balance Rs. 2,195 being covered by savings.
11. Ditto the cost of the filling in of the Babula Tank and conversion of the same into a public park as a charge to be met from Loan Funds.
12. Ditto the writing off of Rs. 4,461-1-4 from the live-stock return of the Health Department, being the book value of 67 bullocks that died and one bullock that was destroyed during the quarter ending 29th February last.
13. Recommending approval to the levy of certain fees under section 479 (2) of the Municipal Act for the licensing of private markets, as the charges have been fixed in accordance with the amounts which have to be borne by the Municipality in each case for the supervision and conservancy of the markets.
14. Letter to the Secretary, from the Commissioner, stating, with reference to the Corporation's resolution sanctioning the sale, to Messrs. Spanion and Co., of 3,158·78 square yards of Municipal land lying between Morland and Ripon Roads at Rs. 5 per yard, that it was ascertained that one of the new streets, sanctioned by the Corporation, passes through this strip of land. Adding that, he has authorized the Executive Engineer to arrange for the sale of the portion actually available admeasuring 2,462·29 square yards at the rate already sanctioned by the Corporation.
15. Letter to the Secretary, from the Commissioner, regarding various questions relating to the provision of house-connections, forwarding case prepared by the solicitors and counsel's opinion thereon.
16. Memorandum to the Secretary, from the Commissioner, regarding the proposal for the bacteriological examination of water, forwarding report from the Health Officer as to the details of the proposed analytical work.
17. Further report by the Committee, on the subject of the improvement of the water-supply.
Further consideration of report of the Committee recommending the acceptance of the scheme of filter extension at Malabar Hill Reservoir.
18. Letter to the Secretary, from the Commissioner, reporting the result of further observations of the leakage of water from the 48" main between Dadar and Chinchpokli.
19. Letter to the Municipal Secretary, from the Secretary, Joint Schools Committee, regarding the transfer of Sayed Mainuddin to the Committee for employment.
20. Letter to the Municipal Secretary, from the Secretary, Joint Schools Committee, forwarding copy of the school fund budget for the year 1896-97.
21. Letter to the Municipal Secretary, from the Secretary, Joint Schools Committee, forwarding excerpts from the proceedings of the Committee's meeting.
Ditto, ditto, also a set of statements relating to educational statistics.
22. Letter to the Municipal Secretary, from the Secretary, Joint Schools Committee, reporting regarding payment of grants to aided primary schools in the city and the continuance of English classes in certain Municipal schools.
23. Resolution of the Standing Committee, recommending the Corporation to inform Mr. Nurji Ludha Khona and others that the Commissioner reports that, as the dust-bins near the entrance to Mahajun Wady, Kadak, stand in the most convenient position available in the locality, it is not possible to have them removed.
24. Monthly return of sick treated in the Infectious Diseases Hospital at Arthur Road for the month of March 1896, compared with the corresponding period of the years 1894 and 1895.
25. Resolution of the Standing Committee, appointing Mr. J. Leask, Acting Municipal Secretary, during the absence of Mr. H. W. Barrow, on privilege leave.
26. Letter from the Commissioner forwarding statement showing actual quantities and amounts at sanctioned rates of each item of the work in the construction of Chawls at Bori Bunder.

By Order of the President,
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Office, Bombay, 22nd April, 1896.

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NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S
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NOTICE.

ANY PERSONS indebted to or having claims upon the Estate of the late Lieutenant EDWARD WILLOUGHBY WADDINGTON, 3rd Bombay Cavalry, who died at Deesa, on the 19th April, 1896, are requested to notify the same to the Undersigned before 23rd May 1896.

G. F. GOTT, MAJOR,
3rd Bo. Cavalry, Deesa.
President, Committee of Adjustment.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

NO. 226 OF 1896.

In the matter of ARANVAYAL SABHAPUTTY MOODLIAR, till recently carrying on business at Bombay, Madras, Bellary and other places in partnership with other persons in the name of A. SABHAPUTTY MOODLIAR and COMPANY, an adjudged Insolvent.

WHEREAS the joint Petition of KARMALLY JUSAB and NUR MAHOMED JUSAB carrying on business in partnership as Cotton Brokers in the name of Nur Mahomed Jusab and Company, the Petitioning Creditors of the abovenamed Insolvent verified by the declaration of the said Petitioning Creditor Karmally Jusab was filed in this Honourable Court on this day and whereas the said Aranvayal Sabhaputty Moodliar, has been this day duly adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under the Provisions of Section nine of the Act Eleven and Twelve, Victoria, Chapter twenty-one. It is ordered that all the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvent be vested in the Official Assignee of this Houourable Court. And it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do within thirty days from the date hereof file a Schedule in this Honourable Court in the form in Schedule C. to the said Act annexed, containing the statement of his debts, estate and effects. Dated this twenty-third day of April, One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-six.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 23rd day of April, 1896.

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—HANDLES
PLAIN AND SILVER MOUNTS.
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CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 25th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Colaba Observatory, Upper Colaba, the valuable and handsome French-polished household furniture by Roberts and others, also open carved blackwood furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany square pianoforte by Rose and Co., and another by Schiedmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart, one handsome English-built open carriage by Kinross of Sterling in good order, two handsome hardworking grey Arab horses going in single and double harness and saddle harness, Lady's and gentlemen's saddles, English cane furniture, Singer's hand and foot sewing machines, windproof lamps by Hinks and Ditmar, table ornaments, tall size camera by Dalmeyer, full size lens by Jamin Darlot, large cooking stove with utensils, etc., the property of the late C. CHAMBERS, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

N.B.—Intending purchasers will be conveyed free of charge to the Colaba Observatory in carriages which will be found waiting for them at the Sassoon Dock Tram Terminus, on the day of sale.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, and the following :—

1 American 14 stops organ.
A quantity of household furniture, consisting of drawing-room sofas, easy arm and without-arm chairs, camp cot, cupboard, dressing and washhand tables, &c.
1 Masonic sash apron for Royal Arch degree,
1 camera and 1 magneto-electric machine.
2 magnificent 14 carat gold cased hunting keyless watches, by the celebrated "Waltham, Walsh Co. of America, finished with the highest class of workmanship, fitted with real compensation balance and full jewelled, especially useful for presentation.
The effects of the late Mr. John Kelly, consisting of wearing apparel, table and bed linen, drivers' tools, oilmanstores, medicines, spoons, knives and forks, opera glass and sundries.
On account and at the risk of Mr. D. R. OOMRIGUR—
2 cases 320 lbs. asbestos soap stone packing.
On account and at the risk of Vithaldas Girdharlal—
B W F G—181—1 case 34 pieces felt cloth, 56inches.
On account and at the risk of Rahimtoola Motan—
2087—1 case 17 pieces half wool worsteds 48-58".

AT 2 P. M.

1 hadsome light victoria.
1 strong double-stated brougham.
1 English mail phaeton by Windower,
1 light victora.
1 second-hand serviceable landau.
And any other carriages and horses ...hich may be offered.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 9th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Middle Colaba, near the Post Office, the valuable substantial made teakwood and blackwood household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, iron-framed cottage piano by Soundy and Co. singing and piano music, handsome vis-a-vis victoria handsome grey Arab horse, set of harness windproof lamps, pictures, table ornaments, etc., the property of L. G. INZOLI, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 24th April, 1896.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF WINES, &c., SALVED FROM THE ARMY AND NAVY STORES FIRE.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 24th inst. at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Cellars of the burnt-out premises behind Watson's Hotel on account of the Fire Insurance Offices concerned—a large lot of Wines consisting of sherry, port, marsala, tarragona, madeira, claret, sauterne, burgundy chablis, karlovitz, vosianer, red and white Australian vermouth, maraschino, curacao, gin, sparkling hock, still hock, Gisler's, Moets, Wachter, Deuts and Gelderman saumer, sparkling moselle, &c., &c.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 25th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 strong palanquin office shigram in very good order.
1 do. victoria with serviceable coach-box.
1 do. four-seated barouche in very good order.
1 handsome strong grey Arab, 14 hands, 8 years old, quiet to ride and drive.
1 handsome chesnut Arab pony, goes well in saddle.
1 bay waler mare, trained charger, thoroughly reliable, saddle and harness, good tempered, and has easy spaces.
1 handsome strong English-built mail-phaeton with a pair of handsome strong grey Arab horses 14-2½ and set of plated mounted double harness.
The property of H. T. P. Thomson Esq :—
1 handsome strong-built victoria with a powerful grey Arab horse and harness.
The property of Mr. Cawasjee Eduljee Gudiali,—
1 white monkey named Diamond.
1 black ,, ,, Javo.

On SUNDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mount Road, Mazagon, opposite the Post Office, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture by John Roberts, Wimbridge and others, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate full size mahogany slate billiard-table by Thurston, with balls, cues and other billiard requisites, one sweet-toned walnutwood semi-grand pianoforte, China and Japanese flower vases, real and rich Persian and Brussells' carpets, rich table ornaments, Hinks' and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, one handsome strong English-built brougham in very good order, handsome cabinets, &c., &c., the property of R. SHARP, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of Gold and Silver Watches, Chains and Sundry Jewellery salved from the Army and Navy Stores Fire.

On MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 2-30 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on account of the Fire Insurance Offices concerned—

A lot of gold and silver watches, chains and other sundry jewellery.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the N Ridge, Malabar Hill, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, glass, crockery and plated ware, handsome brass gas lamps, fancy table ornaments, Cambay carpets, handsome China and Japanese vases, one strong-built single-seated office-brougham in very good order, sets of harness, a collection of choice and rare plants, in tubs and pots, garden roller, garden pump, &c., the property of Surgeon C. H. L. MEYER.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On THURSDAY, the 30th inst., at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and C. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 22, Martine Lines, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, plated, glass, and crockery ware, a handsome mahogany grand square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, one whole plate camera, a hand camera and photographic accessories, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oleographs and pictures, Persian carpets, ladies' and gentlemans's saddle, &c., the property of Capt. VIDAL

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF CAST-IRON LEATHER SCRAP, FARRIERS' RASPS AND FILES, &c., AT THE BOMBAY TRAMWAY Co.'s STABLES.

On MONDAY, the 4th proximo, at 2 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place—

A quantity of old unserviceable stores, consisting of cast-iron, iron rubbish, leather scrap, paints, pots, old cans, and drums, farriers, rasps and files, horse shoes, old rails, pieces of leather, gunny bags, &c., &c.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 24th April, 1896.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.—

2 cases coloured velvet.
2 ,, washing checks.
6 ,, white ground prints.
2 ,, white jaconets.
1 bale grey dhooties.
1 bale grey shirtings.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 CASES CURRANTS.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, Hummum Street, on account of the concerned—

100 cases currants.

AUCTION SALE OF THE MATERIALS OF THE G. I. P. RAILWAY OLD BYCULLA STATION, AT BYCULLA.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 25th inst., at 2 p.m., at Byculla, near the G. I. P. Railway Old Station—

A quantity of materials such as timber, iron, stones, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT DHOBIE TALAO, FIRST MARINE STREET.

Under instructions from Bai Goolbai, widow and administratrix of the estate of the late Dinshaw Nowrojee Belgaumwalla, and in pursuance of the decree, dated the 25th February, 1896, made by the High Court, in suit No. 612 of 1895, in which the said Goolbai is the plaintiff and Thucker Vithuldas Khetsee is the defendant, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction on the premises on MONDAY, the 4th proximo, at 1 p.m., the undermentioned property on account and at the risk of the said Thucker Vithuldas Khetsee.

All that piece of fazandare land with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the northside of first Marine Street, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, containing by measurement 376 3-9th square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Municipal assessment under ward No. C/429 and street Nos. 64, 66, 68, and 70, and bounded on the east by a passage and beyond that partly by the house of Rustomjee Barjorjee and partly by the ground of Sorabjee, on the west partly by a private passage common to the hereditaments and messuage hereby granted and to the property of Jeewanjee Barjorjee Pochkanawalla, and partly by a public passage, on the north by a passage and beyond that by the house of Bapoo Havaldar, and on the south by the said first Marine Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Takurdas, Dharamsee and Cama, solicitors, to Bai Goolbai or to the undersigned.

GRAND AUCTION SALE OF COTTON AT COLABA.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell on a day to be hereafter fixed by Public Auction at Colaba Green, a very large quantity of Cotton damaged by fire and water on account of the underwriters.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 24th April, 1896.

Digitized with financial support from the Government of India on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. all	Rs. 10 pr. ct.	Rs. 1,418½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,305xd
ank of Madras	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,270
Commercial & Ld. Mge	{10,000 / 15,000}	100	{100 / 75}	10. p.c.	170
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Chartter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£27
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	al	£1-5s.	£14 to 14½
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	300

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	655
Anglo-Indian Calvary S & W Co. Ld (Belvary)	1,348	100	100	Nil	55
Bombay Unicod	871	00	all	9 per ct.	38
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	dvdRs.25	570
Bombay National Manfg. Co. Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	730
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	600
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.50	1,650xd
China Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	880
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	1,010xd
Coimbatore S and W	1,000	100	100	...	110
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	25	725
Colaba Land & Mills	1,000	700	...	dvdRs12	650
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	660
Curri m bhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	935
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.25	580xd
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	425
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	615
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	580xd
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	30	775
Ilingughat Mills	700	500	500	40	860
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	725
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	35	1 190
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvdRs.15	505
Indian Manfc.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,300
Indo-China Manufacturing Co. Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	610
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	725
Jaffer Alli	900	500	500	dvdRs.20	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvdRs.10	225xd
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,080xd
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	900	1,000	1,000	20	425
Khandelah	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs30	855
K h a n g a m Manfg. Co	40.	250	250	Nil	900
Khatao Makanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35	865
Loopold	2,500	100	103	dvdRs.10	266
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	800
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,180
Madras United	358	1,000	1,000	dvRs.120	3,500
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	N	410
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	5,400	500	500	15 pr ct	...
Manockjee M Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,865
Mazagon	6,000	250	250	dvd Rs 6	175
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs7½	2,330
Mysore S & M Co Ld	4,000	{250 / 50}	{250 / 50}	dvd 4½	par
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	110
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	600
Oriental	6,795	625	625	Rs 22½	470
Presidency Mills Co (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	1,575
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs40	900
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,100xd
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,500
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	1,770
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	dvdRs40	903
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	125
Southern Maharatta	1,212	250	250	dvRs12½	380
Sun Mills, Ld	1,200	250	250	dvRs 12½	2261
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd	475
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	dvd Rs20	700
Sassoon and Alliance	1,000	00	500	dvdRs90	700xd
Union Spinning Land Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	450
nion Mills Ld	00	1,000	1,000	...	560
Uenishanker Lukhmishanker C Mill Co, Ld	900	500	900	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	556	1,000	1,000	Nil	425
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	35	785
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				guar.
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p. c.
B. B & C. I. R.	...	£ 18	...	O.

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	15	380
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badam Pile	5,000	100	100	10	145
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,200
Do. New Issue	500	375	525	75	1,340
Bombay Ice Manufactoring Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	65
Bombay Land and Building Co, Ld	400	500	500	5 pr. ct.	500
Bombay Flour Mill	720	500	500	50	1,425
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr. ct.	550
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	12	210
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	340
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17½
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	140
Kemp & Co	4,000	200	175	21	360
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	500	30	200
Mahapanee Ice Manufactoring Co	2,500	100	100	Nil	
Maroka & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	175
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
Napier Foundry	1,500	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	156
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	½	106
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs32	600
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	50
Treacher & Co	2,000	500	25	6	1,105
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100		110
Telephone Co.	9,000	25	100	dvdRs11	12½ xd

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	300	1,250	1,250	75	1,150
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,075
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	197½
Bhownuggar City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	25	275
ombay Cotton Prod's Cawnpore Press Co, Ld	4,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	175
Broach City Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	14	180
Colaba	500	200	200	12	215
East India	500	1,250	1,250	dvdRs15	320
English Press and Manfg	500	1,000	1,000	75	1,200xd
Fort	400	200	...	dvd Rs 5	1174
French	120	8,500	500	25+80	1,135
Harkey and Sanspahy	300	500	500	dvdRs30	565
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	450	450	500	dvdRs40	385
Khangaum	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	155
Mahura Press Co., Ld	450	450	450	Rs40	510
Mahomedan Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	250
Mercantile	1,000	500	500	53	924
Morosali Co	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	924
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	15	365
New Beraz	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs30	185
New Indian	1,000	500	100	dvd Rs 6	570
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	475
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Samson	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,275
Sind	400	2,000	750	60	340
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	55
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	370	200	all	16	200
Volkart	...	1,000	10	dvd Rs65	1,225

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	27-5 Nom.
Gold Leaf	,,	27-8
Paris, bar Gold, oft	,,	26-9
Do. do. new	,,	26-8
Australia bar Gold	,,	26-10
Bombay bar Gold	,,	26-9
Sovereigns	,,	17-4
Do. Dreazers	,,	17-2
Silver	,,	63-8
Hdi Do.	,,	63-12

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

P. and O. s. s. Caledonia, with English mails of the 10th inst., due to arrive, 5 a.m.
Bellary Press Company, Dalal Street, 3 p.m.
Novena preparatory to the Feast of the Holy Cross, the Oratory, Matharpacady, 7. p.m.
Novelty Theatre: Performance in aid of Masonic Benevolent Associations, 9-15 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game, this afternoon, at 5 p.m.

BOMBAY SAILING ASSOCIATION.—There will be races to-morrow (Saturday) afternoon, for yachts and ships' boats as usual. Entries close, at noon, to-day.

THE GOVERNMENT EDUCATIONAL LIBRARY.—The Government Educational Library and Museum, which are located in the front hall of the Elphinstone Middle School, next to the Small Causes Court, are now open to the public every Saturday from 7 a.m. to 11 a.m., instead of from 12 noon to 5 p.m., and on other days by arrangement with the Curator.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Natal, East London, Algoa Bay, Mosel Bay, Delagoa Bay, Beira and Capetown via Calcutta, per extra s. s. Oonlazi, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 p.m., to-day.—Mails for Veraval, Mangrol, Porebandar and C. Mandvie, per extra s. s. Pachumba, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 a.m., to-morrow.

TORCH-BEARER BURNT.—Sukia Ambaji, a Hindu lad, aged thirteen years, was, on Wednesday night, carrying a lighted torch in a wedding procession along the Duncan Road, when some heated oil fell on him from the torch, burning him severely over the head, shoulder, and chest. The lad was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, and detained under treatment.

VAGRANTS SENT TO THE GOVERNMENT WORKHOUSE.—Thomas Smith and Alfred Smith, both Europeans, were, yesterday, charged by Constable Toddman before Mr. F. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with wandering about the city without any ostensible means of subsistence. The accused were declared vagrants, and ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

ACCIDENT TO A PARSEE.—Maneckji Hormusji, a Parsee, aged fifty-three years, was, on Wednesday afternoon, walking in the centre of Church Gate Street, and was turning into the Tamarind Lane, when he was accidentally knocked down by an automatic carriage driven by a resident of Bombay, and sustained injuries to his head, which necessitated his removal to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

THE BHURTPORE PRESS COMPANY.—An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of the company was held, yesterday, at the registered office, Bruce Lane, Mr. H. Gill, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following special resolution was adopted:—That article 128 of the Articles of Association of the company be altered by substituting for the words "Messrs. A. Sabapathy Moodeliar and Company" the words "Messrs. Premjee Ookerda and Company." The proceedings concluded with the customary compliment to the chairman.

B. B. AND C. I. RY. TIME TABLE.—A representation signed by 425 persons has been sent in to the authorities as follows:—The present change in the B. B. and C. I. Railway time table has put the public residing at the Elphinstone Road Station and places around to great inconvenience by the non-stoppage of the 3 down and 4 up-trains. The majority of these inhabitants being Gujaratis and employes in the B. B. and C. I. and the G. I. P. Railway workshops, had these only convenient day trains for themselves, and specially for their families. The railway authorities will earn the gratitude of these poor inhabitants by removing the inconvenience which they are put to.

EVENING ENTERTAINMENT AT PEDDER ROAD.—Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy, Bart., C. S. I., and a few other leading Native gentlemen have issued cards of invitation to meet Mr. and Mrs. Jacob E. Sassoon, on their approaching departure for Europe, to-morrow evening, at Goolshan, the residence of Mr. Noor Mahomed Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, on Pedder Road. The Reception Committee is composed of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart, C. S. I., Sir D. M. Petit, Bart., Messrs. Vurjeewandas Madhowdas, Ghelabhoy Haridas, Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, C. I. E., Messrs. Noor Mahomed J. Peerbhoy, Sassoon J. David, Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy, and Merwanji Rustomji Dalal.

THE ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT BY A CLERK.—Before Mr. J. Saunders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Bland, solicitor, appeared on behalf of Mr. Gordon, of Messrs. McAfee and Gordon, and said that, after looking into Mr. Gordon's book and other enquiries made, it was found not desirable to proceed against their clerk, Dennis de Sa, who, at Mr. Gordon's instance, stood charged with embezzlement in respect of Rs. 220. On enquiry it was ascertained that after the cheque was cashed accused went straight to the Customs, and paid Rs. 195 as duty due to the authorities by the complainant's firm. Accused had only with him Rs. 25, and on occasions he kept with him money belonging to the office to the extent of Rs. 1,000. He applied for permission to withdraw the charge. The magistrate granted the application, and the accused was discharged.

A DARING THIEF.—Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Keshora, a purdasee, was charged at the instance of Inspector Saunderson with theft of a silver watch and a gold chain, of the collective value of Rs. 125, the property of Walji Lalji, a Hindu, residing at Mandvie. Mr. Kapadia appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. Sealy defended. The evidence showed that about half-past 9 o'clock, on Tuesday night, complainant was going along the Girgaum Road, when accused rushed up to him, seized him by his waistcoat, and snatched away the watch and chain, which was broken by the pull. Complainant raised an alarm, and accused was arrested by a policeman with the property in his hand. Some pieces of the broken chain were also found lying on the road. Mr. Sealy contended that the charge was trumped-up at the instigation of a Bania, named Virji Kana, in consequence of a quarrel between accused and a nalkin (dancing girl), kept by Virji Kana. His Worship on the evidence convicted accused and sentenced him to three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

ROBBING A GENERAL.—About four days ago, Superintendent Grennan charged Raghunath Yeshwant, a suspicious character, before the Chief Presidency Magisrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, under section 35 of the Indian Penal Code, the accused having in his possession a set of gold buttons, reasonably suspected to be stolen. The magistrate disclared the accused in the absence of a complainant who could claim the buttons or even identify the same. The set of buttons was left with the police to enable them to make further enquiry in the matter. Inspector Jolliffe did succeed in finding out the complainant, the owner of the buttons. The matter being reported to Superintendent Grennan, the latter ordered Raghunath to be arrested. On Wednesday night the accused was arrested, and on being searched was found in possession of a silver watch and a gold chain. The gold chain, Mr. Grennan at once detected, answered the description of one reported to be stolen. The description being circulated by Mr. Brewin, Superintendent, A. Division, the chain was sent over to him. Mr. Brewin took it to General Blake, at the Esplanade Hotel Annexe, who had reported the loss of a gold watch attached to a gold chain, collectively valued at £77. The chain found in accused's possession was identified by the General as his property. Mr. Grennan as well as Mr. Brewin asked for a short postponement, the latter suspecting that the General's watch must have been stolen by accused or an accomplice of his. The matter stands adjourned.

PROTRACTED LABOURS OF A MIDNIGHT VISITOR.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Peer Chotoo, a Mahomedan, describing himself as a bhistie, and Bhaky Gussain, a watch blacksmith, were charged at the instance of Constable Walton, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with house-breaking by day and theft of wearing apparel and cash, of the aggregate value of Rs. 74, the property of Jamal Kajoo, a weaver, residing at Telly Gully. About 11 o'clock, on the forenoon of Saturday last, complainant went to his work, after securing the door of the room with a lock. Shortly after he had left, the first accused went up to the room, taking with him a bunch of keys, while No. 2 remained on the road watching if the coast was clear. No. 1 attempted to open the lock by means of one of the duplicate keys, but none of them would fit the lock, and failing in his attempt, he, in company of his comrade, went to the back of the house. Here finding a window open, No. 1 got on to the shoulder of No. 2, and made his way in through the window, and No. 2 remained outside watching. The first accused, however, could not get out of the room through the window, as a number of neighbours were about the place, and his companion, the second accused, after waiting for him for some hours, went to the house of the first accused's brother at Cammatipoora, and asked him whether his brother, the first accused, was there. He replied in the negative, and the second accused again returned to the house, and stood under the window. About 5 o'clock, complainant returned home, and opened the lock on the door, when he discovered that the door had been fastened from inside. He called out, but getting no reply, he went to the back of the house, where he found the second accused standing under the window and the first accused coming out of it with a bundle containing the property. Complainant raised an alarm, when a number of neighbours ran to his assistance, and accused were arrested and made over to the police. The magistrate convicted both the accused and sentenced them each to eight months' rigorous imprisonment.

BOMBAY DIOCESAN COMMITTEE OF THE S. P. G.

IN the course of the annual report for 1895, the local committee of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts, remarks:—

The committee, in issuing their annual report for 1895, would again thank God for His continued blessing on the work in the Diocese of Bombay of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and the measure of success vouchsafed to it during another year. They are glad to be able to say that two more missionaries were sent out by the Parent Society at the end of last year—Mr. A. E. B. Leahy from S. Augustine's College, Canterbury, who has been stationed in Bombay, and Mr. H. Bruce, B. A., of Harvard University, America, who has been appointed to Kolhapur. The missionaries' reports which are printed herewith afford abundant evidence of steady progress, and the building up of the Native Church in the diocese, and it is hoped they will be widely read as best indicating what is being done in the various mission field occupied by the Society.

Bombay.—Mr. Gilder, after thirty-five years' service, is still in pastoral charge of Holy Trinity Church, and the Indo-British Schools which are in a flourishing condition, due under God to the teaching staff, the energetic secretary, the Rev. S. Leigh-Lye, the Ladies' and Gentlemen's Committees who are deeply interested in their welfare, and the general public who have readily responded to appeals on their behalf for assistance. Mr. Gilder also superitends the work of a Marathi catechist, of which he sends some interesting particulars.

The Hindustani Mission.—This has been deprived for a time of the experienced services of Mr. Ledgard, who went to England on furlough at the end of last May. Mr. Taylor has been in charge since, and has endeavoured to maintain the work handed over to him in its various branches. This he has done at a great disadvantage owing to his very slight knowledge of Urdu, and the demands made on his time as secretary and a member of the Marathi Prayer Book and Bible Revision Committees. His staff of Native assistants also has been reduced by two, and appeals up-country for men to fill their places have so far been unsuccessful. He has some hopeful inquirers who have come to him for regular instruction. While regarding the establishment of the boarding school for Christian girls in Kamatipura an important gain, though still in its infancy, he wishes much that there were a similar institution for Christian boys in the mission, from which lay-helpers might in time be drawn. The Anglo-Vernacular Girls' School for the higher Marathi-speaking classes in New Wadi has now been in existence twenty-eight years. It is managed by a committee of ladies in Bombay, and superintended by Miss Johannes, who visits her old pupils in their homes and endeavours, with considerable encouragement, to deepen the spiritual lessons they were taught in school.

The Tamil Mission.—This is under the pastoral care of Mr. Diago, and has a branch at Dharavi, Mahim. He speaks with thankfulness of the cathechist's work there, and the devoted help rendered to the congregation by Mr. Lorimer, who has raised subscriptions sufficient to enable him to purchase ground for the better location of the mission, and in which it is hoped may shortly be turned into a suitable chapel and catechist's house. Mr. Diago reports 11 Baptisms during the year, of which 5 were of adults, at Dharavi.

Kolhapur.—There have been some changes in the mission staff at this station. After his ordination in March, Mr. Gatehouse was transferred to Ahmednagar and Mr. Coles was moved from Ahmednagar to Kolhapur, where he has been engaged in the important work of training 3 theological students, ministering to the English people in the Camp Church and holding services once a month at Miraj for the employes of the S. M. Railway. Mr. Lord has thus been left freer for pastoral and evangelistic work at Brahmapuri and the districts, and Marathi literature to which he has devoted a good deal of time. The S. P. G. Women's Association has a staff of four ladies here, with 17 Native teachers in 13 schools, and 4 Biblewomen. These ladies also superintend 6 State-supported schools, and are to be congratulated in having made their influence greatly felt in and beyond Kolhapur.

Ahmednagar.—This is the largest and most promising mission of the S.P.G. in Western India. Six of the Society's missionaries have been actively engaged at Ahmednagar, during the past year, and a large proportion of the catechists and teachers on its list are employed there. The Women's Association is also represented by four ladies as at Kolhapur, and five Native mistresses, who render valuable help in the educational work carried on at headquarters. Early in the year the Bishop of the diocese made a long tour through the north-east part of the district in which the mission and Society are at work, and spoke hopefully of much that he saw. He also made a tour in November chiefly in the part of which Karegao is the centre, baptizing a considerable number of adult catechumens, who had been kept back for his visit, and holding confirmations in different places. Mr. King reports an endeavour to obtain an accurate census of the Ahmednagar Mission, not an easy task, considering the area it covers and the rapid changes producted by a few years in India. He concludes his report by saying, "I think we have every reason to be thankful for the progress of the work in the past twelve months, and to hope that by God's blessing there will be still more to be thankful for in the future." Messrs. Gatehouse and Spooner have been doing their utmost at headquarters to make the High and Industrial Schools efficient and successful, and the energies of Messrs. Browne, Darly, and Athavale have been directed with encouraging results to work in the districts, though they have still to deplore irregular marriages in a sad number of cases.

Dapoli.—Mr. Gadney is still the only missionary at Dapoli, where he continues his important educational work. He sends an interesting account of the district, and shows how difficult it is for him to do justice to so large a field with only one catechist, two ladies of the Women's Association, and a few Native women workers to help him.

The Canarese Mission.—This has lost the devoted services of the Rev. N. V. Athavale, who has been transferred to Sonai in the Ahmednager District. It has been benefited however by the settlement at Belgaum of Mr. Rivington, who has become an honorary missionary of the S. P. G., and consented to superintend the mission generally. Mr. Lateward, on his return from furlough, was appointed to Hubli in the same district. They are assisted by five catechists and two probationers of whose work they speak well.

Summary.—Schools—There are now in the various missions of the Society in the Diocese of Bombay 10 boarding and 55 day schools, with an average attendance of 1,095 pupils, of whom 712 are Christians and 983 non-Christians. The teachers are 103, of whom 59 masters and 19 mistresses are Christians and 25 masters non-Christians. The Christian pupils are 64 more than in 1894, and the non-Christians the same as then. Government grants by examination amounted to Rs. 6,700-10-8, of which Dapoli received Rs. 2,220-10-8 and the Indo-British Schools, Rs. 1,604.

Christians.—The total number of Christians returned is 4,349, as compared with 4,267 in 1894, the difference being accounted for by the correction of returns from Ahmednagar. Of these 1,200 are communicants, showing an increase of 17; 235 were baptized, of whom 18 were adults and 227 children, or 62 more than in the previous year. Other adults in the Ahmednagar Mission were left for Baptism till the Bishop's visit, and will be included in next year's report; 100 were confirmed, and the number of catechumens under instruction is 343.

Mission Staff.—There are now 11 priests and 2 deacons of the S. P. G., 1 honorary priest and 2 unordained missionaries in the diocese. This is a larger staff than has ever been present hitherto in the Bombay missions, and is a matter for much thankfulness. In addition to the staff of teachers above given, there are also 25 catechists and 14 preachers assisting the Society's missionaries. This shows an increase of 7 catechists and a decrease of preachers by 5, indicating an advance to a higher educational standard, and greater efficiency, it is hoped, in our Native lay-helpers.

The total expenses for last year were Rs. 95,070, of which Rs. 9,741 went to the rupee adjustment account. This shows an increased expenditure of Rs. 1,614-13-5 over 1894, when the total was Rs. 92,583-2-7 and the amount added to the adjustment account Rs. 8,389. The receipts in India to the General Fund on which the maintenance and development of the Society's missions so greatly depend, amounted last year to Rs. 1,523-15-11, showing an increase of Rs. 253-4-7 over 1894. Those from offertories were Rs. 934-15-11, and from subscriptions and donations Rs. 592, as compared with Rs. 790-11-4 and Rs. 480 in the previous year. The number of subscribers has also increased from 27 to 40. The committee note this increase with satisfaction, and, while thanking all those who have helped the Society's work by their prayers, offerings, and personal efforts, especially the honorary treasurers, Messrs. Brewin, Trafford, and Earle, they trust the new year will bring with it a still greater recognition on the part of church people in this diocese of the duty and privilege of doing all in their power to help on the mission cause, which more than all others lies nearest the heart of the Redeemer.

DEVINE SERVICE.

ST. PETERS CHURCH, MAZAGON.

ST. MARK'S DAY.

April 24, 8 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
April 25, 7 a.m.—Holy Eucharist and (Choral).

"WOT CHER, MATE?" may be a rough form of salutation, but the kindliness of its intenion cannot be questioned; therefore it may not be out of place to adopt it here. Those who may be suffering from bad health can be speedily relieved from their misery by the aid of Holloway's Pills and Ointment. They are equally good for the old, young, or middle-aged. For weakness, lassitude, headache, fever, diarrhœa, dysentery, measles, croup and similar complaints, these medicines cannot be equalled; whilst for skin diseases, sores, ulcers, scrofula and old wounds, they have effected cures in cases declared hopeless by eminent medical men. Full direction as to the use of these remarkable remedies are given to purchasers.

ALEXANDRA NATIVE GIRLS' ENGLISH INSTITUTION.

THE annual general meeting of the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution was held at the school buildings, Wandby Road, last evening, when Mr. C. M. Cursetji, president of the Institution, presided. The following report of the directors was read by Dr. Kolah, the secretary, and was unanimously adopted:—

A general report of the educational work of this institution was placed before the public on the occasion of the recent annual distribution of prizes, from which it will have been seen that the results of the year's progress were highly satisfactory. The primary division of the school, considering how short a time the prescribed course and method of teaching has been applied to it, was able to earn a fair grant-in-aid from the Bombay Joint Schools Committee; while as to the quality of the education imparted in the higher division, we need only point to the highly creditable figure achieved by our matriculation class, at the last matriculation examination, when five pupils out of seven passed successfully. The reports of the other examiners (which will be found printed in full) further amply show that other classes of our school, have all made decided progress. The directors have much pleasure in fully endorsing and expressing their extreme satisfaction at the enconiums passed by the several examiners on Miss Matilda Hunt, the Lady Superintendent, and on her assistants for the zeal and assiduity they have displayed in maintaining at a high level, the efficiency of the teaching imparted during the past year in this Institution. The directors notice with regret that during the year frequent changes occurred in the teaching staff greatly to the hindrance of thorough work; whilst the task of obtaining suitable taechers to fill up the vacancies was found to be a difficult one owing to the small salaries we can at present afford to give. This difficulty, the directors fear, will always have to be faced, so long as we are not able to pay such salaries as would attract and retain able and efficient teachers. This can only be done by our endowment fund being considerably increased and it is much to be hoped that our many members will make it their aim to help in this direction. For the present, with Miss Maneckjee's Cursetjee's help we have secured as competent a staff as under the circumstances is possible, and we trust to its continuance in a satisfactory manner. The directors have the pleasure to note, during the year, existing petty sums received towards casual prizes, donations amounting to Rs. 2,321-9-9 were received towards the general fund and for current expenditure. At the end of last year the amount of invested funds was Rs. 50,000, and an addition has since been made of Rs. 2,000 for prizes and Rs. 500, towards to endowment fund bringing the total to Rs. 52500. The items of the year from rent, school fees, interest of investments, and the Joint School Committee's grant amount to Rs. 7,695-5-9; whilst the total expenditure was Rs. 8,053-12-7, showing the almost normal deficit of Rs. 358-6-10 which is met by such donations as this institution was fortunate in securing during the twelve months under review. We are thus it will be seen, still dependent on the outside public support for which this institution must continue indebted to all those who are interested in its welfare. During the year, the Alexandra Institution has been unfortunate in losing two such kind and generous patrons as Bai Aymai K. R. Cama and Mr. Framjee D. Petit. The former as the daughter of its founder Maneckjee Cursetjee, was, as was to be expected, a constant cherisher of this institution, which is, as it were, the living monument to her father's memory. Mr. Framjee Petit, during his short connection with this institution, proved himself a firm friend, and on various occasions gave substantial tokens of his interest in and thorough appreciation of its work. At special meetings of the Board held, respectively, on the 17th June and 13th August last, resolutions were unanimously passed, recording in fitting terms of praise this institution had suffered by their untimely death, and the same were communicated to the members of the families of the deceased. In the place of the late Mr. Framjee Petit, the directors have elected the Hon. Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta, C. I. E., to be vice-president, and the Hon. Mr. Nowrojee N. Wadia, C.I.E., to be one of the board of directors. In conclusion the directors have to record with pleasure their high sense of the assistance the institution has received during the year from Mr. F. B. Master B.A., who notwithstanding the many calls upon his time, has most kindly made it convenient to render us much valuable service by his advice and supervision. The directors have also to express themselves much indebted to Miss Serenemai M. Cursetjee for devoting much of her time and energies to the general management of this institution. The directors consider that Miss Manockjee's services to the school have a special value in promoting its harmonious working and inspiring in it a healthy moral tone. The directors have also much pleasure in thanking Mr. B. B. Patel for so kindly auditing the accounts.

On the motion of Mr. Ranina, seconded by Mrs. Jerbai Fakerji, a vote of thanks was accorded to the board of directors for the management of the affairs of the institution for the past year. On the motion of Mr. J. C. Cama, the following ladies were requested to act as Honorary Lady Visitors:—Mrs. C. M. Cursetji, Miss Maneckji Cursetji, Miss K. R. Kama, Mrs. Dinmock, Mrs. Freeman, Mrs. Jeejeebhoy Petit, Mrs. D. B. Mehta, Mrs. Strachey, Mrs. A. F. Unwalla, and Miss F. M. Banaji.

On the motion of the chairman, seconded by Dr. M. B. Kolah, a vote of thanks was accorded to the ladies and gentlemen who kindly conducted the annual examination, and to Miss Maneckji Cursetji and Mr. F. B. Master for the general supervision, and to Mr. B. B. Patel for auditing the accounts.

The proceedings terminated with the usual compliment to the chair.

EVENING ENTERTAINMENT AT GIRGAUM.

ON Wednesday evening, the residence of Messrs. Goverdhundas and Moolraj Khatao Makanji, near the Tramway Terminus, at Girgaum, was the scene of much gaiety and hilarity, in connection with the thread ceremony of Mr. Goverdhundas' son. For some days before this event, there were feasts given to his friends and relatives and to Brahmins, and large sums were given to poor people by way of charity. The bungalow and its garden grounds were decorated with palm-leaves, ferns, and flowers hung up in various designs, the work of Mr. Hormusjee A. Dubash; and banners and flags were seen waving in the air around the house. In addition to gas and oil lamps, there were numerous globes with electric light. The two brothers are rich landed proprietors and the owners of three mills; and the circle of their friends is therefore proportionally large. There were nearly a thousand guests invited, most of whom were present, and were received at the entrance by the two brothers. There were two reception halls, one on the ground floor, and the other on the upper floor. By way of amusement the hosts had procured, at great expense, the services of a company of dancing girls from Tanjore, and another in Bombay. The former were looked upon as a novelty, owing to their peculiar handsome dresses, rich jewels on their heads, ears, noses, cheeks, while even their eyelids were bedecked with tiny little shining bits. With jingling bells attached to their ankles, they danced in their own peculiar fashion, which was much admired, even by the European guests. Their gyrations were agile and extremely dexterous, and their movements were in unison with the music played behind them. They were frequently applauded, and the love-scene enacted at the special request of some of the guests] was certainly very charming and life-like. A European gentleman was so struck with their peculiar dancing that he gave them an engagement for a private party at his bungalow, on Malabar Hill. The entertainment was kept up till a very late hour. Among those present were:—Messrs. A. Craigie, C. H. R. Forbes, W. Rae, D. Lindsey, R. Patterson Brown, Todd, S. J. David, H. Chalmers, S. A. Nathan, W. Pearson, S. Tomlinson, the French Consul, the German Consul, M. Henriot, Brooks, Stephens, Campbell, Dr. Sidney Smith, Messrs. Shaw, Dunkerly, and Bradberry, Prince Samatsingji of Palitana, Messrs. Haji Jan Mahmood Joosub, Naranji Dwarkadas, Dewan Bahadur Luxmunrao Jagannath, Dewan Bahadoor Manibhoy Jasbhoy, Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Fazalbhoy Mehralli Chinoy, Vithaldas Damodar Thackersey, Ghelabhoy Haridass, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, Messrs. Dwarkadas Dharamsay, Dharamsey Soonderdas, Fazalbhoy Visram, C.I.E., the Hon. Mr. Ab

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By order of the Postmaster-General, Bombay. Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 p.m., at their Sale Rooms, No 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, the following unserviceable articles, viz., torn canvas bags, leather bags, letter boxes, (broken), banghy scales, lamps, brass badges, clocks, empty boxes, locks, rubber waste, &c.

Also by order of C A Turner, Esq, Official Assignee, H. C., and in re Pursotum Jeewa and another, traded as Purshotum Jeewa (Insolvents), consisting:—A lot of grey dhoties, iron treasury safe, hanging globe lamps, mattresses, pillows, empty Mehta boxes, &c.

Also in re Essoofally Esmaljee Nulwalla, an insolvent, consisting of one iron treasury safe.

Also by order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, consisting of silver rings, copper and brass pots, old coats, trousers, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 24th April, 1896.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 23.

At the weekly biddings for Indian Council Bills in London yesterday, ¾ lakh were allotted to Calcutta, and 21¼ lakhs to Bombay, at 1s. 2 1-8d.; and 13¼ lakhs, 17 lakhs, and 7 lakhs of Wire Transfers to the three Presidencies, respectively, at 1s. 2 5-32d., these rates showing an advance of 3-32d. on the previous Wednesday's regular allotment prices, and of 1-32d. on the highest price obtained for extra allotments made meantime. It is announced that 60 lakhs will be offered again next week. The Exchange Banks in London put up their buying rates on India yesterday 1-16d., making it stand at 1s. 1 15-16d.

Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed was quoted yesterday at 35½s. per 416lbs., sellers, April-May shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, tone of the market firmer; Yellow Cawnpore Rapeseed at 33¾s. per 416lbs., same shipment, to the same Ports, market firmer; and Brown Rapeseed at 31s. per 416lbs. sellers, same shipment, to the same Ports, market firmer.

Consols declined ¼ per cent., in London yesterday, say to 112 7-8, but Indian Sterling was 1-8 per cent. higher, at 121 7-8. The market rates of discount were put up 1-8 per cent., both on short London Bills and six months' eight Indian Bank Paper, at ¾ and 7-8 per cent., respectively; 3¼ per cent. Rupee Securities were ¼ per cent. lower, at £63 7-8. The price of Bar Silver was unchanged at 31d. per oz.; but in New York the metal was still unchanged in value at 67¾ cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London unaltered. French rentes in Paris were unaltered at 102; Paris Exchange on London remaining at fcs. 25·16.

The spot price of American Cotton in Liverpool remained at 4 3-8d. per lb. yesterday; but Arrivals were 1-32d. per lb. higher, the extreme quotations being 4 19-64d. for April deliveries, and 4 11-64d. for August-September. The market closed firmer; Surats steady; and Arrivals steady; the day's Sales having been 10,000 bales, inclusive of 400 East Indians. The day's Imports were 14,000 bales. The Manchester market was steady.

An advance of 1-16 cent per lb. took place in the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton in New York yesterday, at 8 cents per lb.; and July Futures were 10 points higher, at 7·83 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 8,000 bales; and the following comparison is now shown between this season's arrivals and those for the same time in 1895 and 1894, respectively:—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Wednesday's Receipts...	8,000	9,000	5,000
Four days' do.	32,000	45,000	25,000
Since 1st Sept., 1895.....	4,911,000	7,607,000	5,617,000

In our local Cotton market prices have advanced to-day Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy, all round, the feeling having been steady at the advance. A considerable business has been reported, the total purchases summing up 4,400 bales of which exporters have taken 2,350 bales, consisting of 1,150 bales of Broach, at Rs. 198-206; 400 each of Barsee, at Rs. 193; and Dhollera, at Rs. 176-86; and 200 each of Akola, at Rs. 170; and Bhagalkote, at Rs. 178 per candy; the remaining 2,050 bales taken by the Mills being made up of 1,000 Jalgaum, at Rs. 172; 400 Compta, at Rs. 195; 200 each of Bhagalkote, at Rs. 190; and Dhollera, at Rs. 168; 150 Wadhwan, at Rs. 180; and 100 Rampoor, at Rs. 180 per candy.

WHEAT and SEEDS have both been taken to-day to a moderate extent by shippers, both markets having been steady in tone, and the only change in prices this evening being an advance of one anna per cwt. in the price of *Linseed* at Rs. 6-13-0 to Rs. 6-15-0 per cwt.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton.....	15,333	bales.
Wheat...	22,180	cwts.
Linseed	23,927	,,
Rapeseed	3,683	,,
Gingellyseed	2,502	,,
Poppyseed.....	8,968	,,
Groundnuts	2,836	,,
Castorseed	1,903	,,
Rice.....	6,134	,,

FREIGHTS remain dull in tone with rates unchanged, but no business of importance being reported.

EXCHANGE opened quiet at 1s. 2 3-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and remained thereat throughout the day with but very little enquiry; and for three months' Credits, the rate has been 1s. 2 3-16d., and has also remained at the same level, little business having been reported, the market closing quiet but steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand.....	1s. 2 3-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 3-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight.....	1s. 2 1-8d.	,,
Credits do.	1s. 2 3-16d.	,,
Francs do.	1·49¼	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been a good deal quieter to-day and rates have receded 1-8th per cent., having been quoted at 100 for Money and the nearer Account, and 108 15-16 for May, which also were the closing quotations.

SHARES remain quiet in tone but with quotations generally unchanged, and the only alterations in our list this evening being a rise of Rs. 15, in Manockjee Petit Mill shares; of Rs. 10, in Hyderabad; and of Rs. 5, in Swadeshi; Treacher and Co., are Rs. 5 higher.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

APRIL 23.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Moulmein route to Siam right.

Turkish route right to Bagdad interrupted beyond.

The Madagascar mail closes at Mauritius at noon on Saturday the 25th instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages, received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 23rd April, 1896.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	..	..	...	...
Teheran	23	1	27 p.m.	...	20
Suez	23	2	55 p.m.	...	7

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 23rd April, 1896.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta.....	..	20	..	2
,, Karachi	..	14	..	3
,, Madras	..	20	..	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT.—APRIL 22.

10 p.m. ... ... 84·5

THURSDAY.—APRIL 23.

6 a.m.	79·7
10 a.m.	88·4
2 p.m.	88·5
4 p.m.	89·3

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 4th Apr 1896, on 17·28 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated].	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	500	300	10	810
Or per mile of Railway	29	17	1	47
For previous 13 weeks of half-year.	5,950	4,692	30	10,672
Total for 14 weeks...	6,450	4,992	40	11,482
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	661	664	5	1,333
Per mile of Ry do.	38	39	...	77
Total to corresponding date do.	5,587	6,721	38	12,346

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 523

Ditto to date..... ,, 864

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

JOHNSTON—April 17, at Delhi, Robert Johnston, Manager, National Bank of India, aged 38 years.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, APRIL 24, 1896.

THE Bourgeois Ministry has not long survived the enforced resignation of M. Berthelot. It was predicted three weeks ago that the expulsion of the Foreign Minister would involve the ruin of the Cabinet. M. Berthelot, who negotiated the Siamese Treaty with Lord Salisbury and gave unequivocal evidence of a desire to cultivate more cordial relations between France and Great Britain, made a communication to Lord Dufferin respecting the proposed utilisation of half-a-million sterling of the Funds of the Caisse de La Dette for the Dongola Expedition. A communique appeared next day in the Paris press mentioning the fact, and adding that the Minister had called the British Ambassador's attention to the serious consequences which might follow. M. Berthelot disavowed this expression, and said that the communique was unauthorised. It was said that M. Bourgeois had written the communique without the knowledge of his Foreign Minister. An interpellation on the subject being contemplated by the Colonial Party, M. Berthelot was asked to resign by President Faure. He at first declined, but on the President insisting, he resigned, and M. Bourgeois took the portfolio of the Foreign Office. It was understood that the Prime Minister was dissatisfied with the attitude of M. Berthelot on the Egyptian question, and desired to oppose more vigorously the new departure of England in respect to the Soudan. The result was not satisfactory; Germany and Austria supported a movement which Italy regarded as useful to her interests, and the Triple Alliance and Great Britain were brought into line. Russia gave it to be understood that it would have been more prudent to let things take their course for the time being, and at a later period profit by any embarrassments that might be in store for Italy and England in Africa. The French forward party lost confidence in the judgment of the Prime Minister. The proposals for a graduated income-tax were severely handled in the Chamber of Deputies, where the general principle was only saved by a narrow majority at the sacrifice of the machinery of the Bill. The Senate passed a vote of censure on the Ministry for having interfered with the independence of the law courts by superseding a magistrate who was conducting an important inquiry, on the ground that he was dilatory. The Ministry ignored the censure, and at one moment a constitutional crisis—a struggle between the Senate and the Executive—seemed imminent. It was believed that the Ministry intended to dissolve, and appeal to the country against the Senate, but that course could only be taken if the Senate itself concurred in the necessity of a dissolution. Now the Senate has struck a final and successful blow at the Radical Cabinet by refusing to consider the vote for Madagascar until it is presented by a Ministry having the confidence of both Chambers. It has been patent from the beginning that M. Bourgeois has no real majority, even in the Chamber of Deputies. He only succeeded in avoiding defeat by consummate Parliamentary strategy. But the end has now come, and he must give place to a successor. The nearest approach to a Socialist Cabinet that France has yet seen, disappears into the vortex which has swallowed up so many of its predecessors of all shades of opinion.

THE letter that has been addressed to the North-Western Provinces Government by the Committee of the Upper India Chamber of Commerce, on the subject of the higher freights charged by the railways for merchandise from Delhi, Agra, and intermediate stations sent to Bombay as compared with Calcutta, shows that the local Chamber cannot expect much outside help in seeking to remedy existing inequalities. The railway companies long since turned a deaf ear to their complaint; and now even the sister Chamber in Cawnpore intimates its intention of standing aloof from the agitation. The Secretary to the Upper India Chamber in his letter to the North-Western Provinces Government disputes the contention that a reduction of railway freights towards Bombay could be expected to have any appreciable influence in diverting the course of traffic now followed. It would also lead, in his opinion, to a war of rates that could only be justified or permitted if it could be shown that the existing tariffs are excessive or so high as to constitute a bar to the traffic, and no attempt has been made to maintain that the rates now levied are unnessarily profitable to the railways concerned. In other words, the Chamber does not care a jot in what direction the traffic goes so long as it finds a cheap outlet somewhere, and it is a matter of little consequence to them whether or no Calcutta benefits to the detriment of Bombay. It was a reference to this very question of the differential railway rates in favour of Calcutta which led Mr. George Cotton to bring to the attention of the local Chamber the question of the administration of the trunk lines where the existing contracts with the guaranteed companies fall due. Mr. Cotton made the important suggestion that the railways should not be administered by the Government, but by trusts paying fixed interest on bonds issued for the purchase of the lines, and that these trusts should devote all their profits to the cheapening of rates or the improvement of the facilities for transport. As we pointed out at the time, Mr. Cotton's proposal, although not one of urgency, is well within the range of practical politics, and the time for its discussion is quite ripe. It is generally believed that Government do not intend to renew the leases when they fall due. If this be so, the Great Indian Peninsula Railway will four years hence pass out of the hands of the Company to whom it belongs, and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway will be taken over between the end of 1905 and the middle of 1906. In the case of the other guaranteed railways the Companies cannot so soon be bought out with the exception of the South Indian line, whose contract, entered into in 1890, is terminable at the end of every fifth year. The Secretary of State can acquire the Bengal Central line in 1905, the Southern Maratha and the Madras in 1907, the Indian Midland in 1910, the Bengal and North-Western in 1912, and the Bengal-Nagpur in 1913. The contract with the East Indian line was renewed in January 1880 for a period of fifty years, but it is determinable, after two years' notice on either side, on the 31st December 1899, or at the end of any subsequent fifth year. The Assam-Bengal has a lease determinable in 1921, but with that single exception, the Secretary of State, as the dates we have given will show, can acquire all the important trunk lines, now owned by private companies, within the next seventeen years.

In the course of some remarks upon the question of the future ownership of the railways, the *Manchester Guardian* speaks slightingly of Mr. Cotton's scheme as one of "a half-way kind," and reiterates the advice it has so often given for the State to undertake the entire ownership of the railways, instead of continuing a system under which "the Government take all the risks and the companies the bulk of the profit." There can be no doubt that the existing system (which even the great railway king, Sir Edward Watkin, has condemned) is in many respects an anomalous and unsatisfactory one. The executive officers of the company have on the one hand to meet the exacting, and at times vexatious, requirements of the highly centralised authority which gives the guarantee, and therefore possesses powers of control over the expenditure. On the other hand, they are responsible to Directorates sitting in London, and composed of men whose knowledge of local requirements is in some cases absolutely nil and in others quite out of date. A European gentleman of great experience asserted only the other day that so constant and numerous are the changes in commercial methods here, that even after an absence of two years from India a man of business finds that it takes a long time to again pick up the dropped threads of local business. This being so, it is unreasonable to suppose that men who have left India for ten or a dozen years will have that intimate acquaintance with the local requirements of the present hour that a railway directorate should possess. Further, as each line is working primarily for its own interests, the development of the resources of the country in cases where no competition exists is retarded by excessive charges, to make good the losses the companies incur in pursuing a war of freights elsewhere. But while these facts cannot be ignored, it must be remembered that when endeavours are made to avoid one evil, others more potent are often evoked. The control of all the main lines by the Government of India is by no means an agreeable prospect either for commercial men or the travelling public. The experience of India will differ from that of almost every other country in the world where the railways have been taken over by the State, if Government control is not followed by a distinct deterioration in the general management of the lines, and consequently inferior travelling facilities.

Under these circumstances it is well to enquire whether some middle course could not be found practicable, and Mr. Cotton deserves the thanks of the general public for bringing forward a plan which, while doing away with the anomalies of the existing system, would obviate a recourse to the absolute State control which has proved so great a failure in other countries. He starts on the bold assumption that under the economic conditions which prevail in India, it is desirable that the trunk railways should be worked, like the post office or the telegraphs, for the benefit of the general community rather than of a limited number of shareholders. If this premise be granted it is not easy to dispute the conclusion that the best and cheapest form of administration would be that of Provincial Trusts, paying to the bondholders the fixed interest accruing to them, and devoting all surplus profits to the cheapening of rates and the increase of facilities for transport. The proposal of course does not apply to feeder railways, which can well be managed by private companies. The *Manchester Guardian* is doubtful "what good to the general community would result from depriving the Government of the benefit of local advantages yielding exceptional profits for the relief of general taxation," and leaving them to work the less paying lines and bear any loss that might ensue. This criticism is based on the assumption—for which there is no warrant whatever in any remarks Mr. Cotton has made—that the Trusts would be left to pick and choose the lines they would administer. Of course, any Trust that was formed would be required by Government to take charge without exception of all the trunk lines in the particular Province it represented. The Boards would not, as might be inferred from the remarks of the paper we have quoted, be likely to work in a manner antagonistic to each other. There would, on the other hand, be every reason for them to work amicably together in the furtherance of the common object of benefiting as much as possible the commerce of the country, and the travelling public, after satisfying the fixed demands of the bondholders. Of course in each case the gentlemen of local business experience forming the Board would require the services of an expert official at the head of the executive, and appointed by Goverment, as in the case of the Bombay Port Trust. The object in view in placing the lines under Provincial Trusts, is not to promote local interests at the expense of other parts of the Empire, but to avoid the excessive centralisation involved in a control of the railways by the Government of India, or for that matter by a single Trust, and also to ensure a knowledge of, and a desire to meet, local requirements. The profits which Government obtain from the railway administration have been so precarious of late owing to the low rates of exchange that the loss of such profits need not occasion our Manchester contemporary any great alarm as to the stability of Indian finances. Not only would the management of the railways by Trusts be far more economical than direct State control, but an ample set-off to the losses spoken of would be found in the enormous indirect gain that the Imperial Exchequer and the country at large would derive from the impetus which cheapened facilities for transport would give to the cultivation and exportation of food stuffs.

GENERAL GATACRE'S report on the Camp of Instruction at Khandala was issued yesterday. At the time we published daily accounts by a military correspondent, whose comments were much appreciated by the parties concerned and were recognised as full and accurate. It is not necessary, therefore, for us to notice at any length the record of each day's operations here. General Gatacre's report, however, is much more than this. It is a critical account of the manner in which the operations he himself planned were carried out. The general result of the exercise, he declares to have been satisfactory; officers and men recognising what was to be expected of them, though the heads of the column moving up the nala was not sufficiently protected by scouts, and every advantage was not taken of cover. In Bombay, as the General points out, there is no ground of the kind, and it was, therefore, difficult for the troops to move in hilly or broken ground easily. Still, the General lays it down, that moving men too fast is a grave error in troop leading. It can and ought to be avoided, for men, weighted as they are, cannot go faster than at a walk except for some few yards on the flat to secure cover or to charge a foe, and, says the General, great stress must be laid on this point. The camp was only a small one, and the period it was in exercise but short, yet the men showed a natural aptitude for the work, and dropped into their places with sufficient rapidity to satisfy the General, who is, after all, a man of rapid movements. General Gatacre as an Infantry man fully sympathises with the dismounted men, and with regret expresses the opinion that to them field manœuvres are lacking in interest. They march nine or ten miles, but see very little, while the Cavalry are miles ahead of them. They have long weary waits, and when the attack is over and the cease fire sounds, it is too late in the day to commence work on any fresh instructions. General Gatacre quotes as an evidence of the high state of discipline among the troops, the absence of forest fires, though the country was covered with tall grass. The general health of the men was highly satisfactory, there being only one casualty, two or three cases of fever, and no cases of foot-soreness. More than this, the troops returned to Bombay looking in better condition after the manœuvres than they did before. Finally, General Gatacre is persuaded that the percentage obtained shows that the troops benefited by their musketry training in Bombay, and would punish heavily any enemy awaiting attack in a similar position.

SINCE the peace negotiations between the Italians and King Menelik have come to an end, the quarrel must be decided by the iron dice of war. The *Spectator* holds that it is by no means certain that an African army provided with modern weapons, and fighting on its own ground, can be overcome as a matter of course by a European army of inferior numbers. "The Whites can never hope to have the advantage in numbers; position is usually against them, because the defenders choose it, and if they cannot win in the actual shock of arms at odds of, say, one to six, they must retire defeated. Menelik may be beaten by want of cartridges, or he may be deserted by his feudatories, none of whom love him, or he may be paralysed by a Dervish attack on his rear"—it appears more likely that he will have the support of the Dervishes, to whom he supplied rifles and corn to further the attack on Kassala—"but if he remains in the hills and retains his present army, it is more than doubtful if he could be defeated by any European army which could be transported to the shore of the Red Sea, or fed there when transported." The history of the campaign hitherto seems to justify this forecast.

As the 24th May falls this year on Sunday, the Queen's Birthday will be kept on May 20th.

WE hear that the Asiatic Fire Insurance Company which Mr. W. R. Rae is floating is already on the way to success. Of the two thousand shares offered, fifteen hundred have already been subscribed. The Board having received such encouragement will, at a meeting to be held on Monday next, proceed to allotment. There being so few shares left, we are asked to state that immediate application is necessary. It is only a week since the prospectus was issued.

AT a meeting of the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association, held yesterday, under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta, resolutions were passed for the purpose of presenting a memorial to the Secretary of State for India, with reference to the recent correspondence that passed between the Government and the Council of the Association, regarding the recent Small Causes Court appointment, and for addressing the Bombay Government on the subject of the recent resolution by which the appointment of the Registrar of the High Court is extended from the Provincial Service to which it is a listed appointment to members of the Covenanted Civil Service.—The Council also thankfully accepted from Mr. Fardoonji Nowroji Fardoonji, son of the late Mr. Nowroji Fardoonji, the valuable collection of political and historical books of Mr. Nowroji.

A SALUTE of fifteen guns will be fired from the saluting battery to-day, on the arrival of the English mail steamer Caledonia, to announce the arrival of the Hon. Mr. Trevor of the Council of his Excellency the Viceroy. A similar salute will be fired the same evening at 5 p.m., to announce the assumption by the Hon. Mr. Spence of his seat as an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay.

THE Hon. Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Brackenbury, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., R.A., retiring Member of the Viceregal Council in charge of the Military Department, arrived in Bombay, yesterday morning, from Mahableshwar, by the ordinary Poona passenger train, and alighted at the Victoria Terminus, where General Brackenbury was met by Captain A. Gwyn, R.I.M., acting Director of Royal Indian Marine; Colonel A. G. Creagh, Commanding the Bombay District; and Major J. C. Swann, Officiating Assistant Adjutant-General, Bombay District. General Brackenbury drove to the residence of Captain Gwyn at the Government Dockyard, where he will stay until Saturday next, when he will leave for Europe by the steamship Caledonia. A salute of fifteen guns was fired from the saluting battery to announce the arrival of General

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

DEMORALIZATION OF THE DERVISHES.

LONDON, APRIL 23.

Latest advices regarding the movements of the Dervishes state that Osman Digna's forces are demoralized by the losses they suffered in the recent fighting and by want of food.

BULUWAYO CUT OFF.

Telegraphic communication with Buluwayo is interrupted.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN ON SOUTH AFRICA.

Mr. Chamberlain, in a speech made at the Constitutional Club, where he was banqueted last night, said that Great Britain must be paramount in South Africa, and will resist at all risks and costs any foreign interference there.

It was not intended, he said, unless an unexpected emergency arose, to send a large British force to South Africa, as the Colonists would resent the imputation that they were unable to take care of themselves in the presence of a native rising.

SURRENDER OF AN IMPORTANT CHIEF.

Advices from the East Coast of Africa state that the Chief Mbaruk Aziz, with his followers, has surrendered to Major Wissmann in German territory.

THE CAPE REINFORCEMENTS.

The Mounted Infantry for the Cape will be drawn from Highland Regiments, and have been ordered to accompany the 1st Battalion of the Middlesex Regiment.

LI-HUNG-CHANG.

Li-Hung-Chang has arrived at Port Said, and proceeds from there direct to Odessa.

THE CITY AND SUBURBAN.

LONDON, APRIL 22.

The following is the result of the race for the City and Suburban run, to-day, at Epsom :—

Worcester	1
Amandier	2
Hebron	3

RESIGNATION OF THE FRENCH MINISTRY IMMINENT.

PARIS, APRIL 22.

The French Cabinet announce that they are unable to retain office after the decision arrived at by the Senate in regard to the Madagascar vote, but cannot resign in the absence of the Chamber of Deputies, which meets to-morrow.

RUSSIAN RED CROSS MISSION.

The French Government have authorised the Russian Red Cross detachment to pass through Obok on their way to Abyssinia.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, APRIL 22.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Australia, with the homeward mails of the 18th instant, arrived here, at 5 p.m., to-day.

THE GOVERNORSHIP OF KANDAHAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, APRIL 23.

The report that Prince Nasrullah Khan succeeds to the Governorship of Kandahar owing to the sudden death of the late Governor, is now confirmed, and Nasrullah is likely to leave Kabul for, Kandahar early in May.

THE DURAND AGREEMENT.

The statement of the *Standard* regarding the Durand Agreement is in the main accurate.

THE FLOODS AT DIR.

The Dir floods are beginning to subside.

PROPOSED IMPROVEMENT OF THE CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

The new regulations for the improvement of the Civil Veterinary Department will be submitted to the Secretary of State at an early date. It is expected that the resolution will be published by August or September, should the Secretary of State give sanction to the proposals of the Indian Government.

THE SIMLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

In an interview with Mr. Prestage, to-day, I was informed by him that prospects have never been so bright as now for the early construction of the Simla-Kalka Railway. He will submit his new scheme at a much lower estimate to the Government in a few weeks, and is confident of a favourable reply.

The Commander-in-Chief and many other officials of the Government have expressed their concurrence with the revised plan of construction.

THE BARODA OPIUM CASE.

THE APPEAL DISMISSED.

BARODA, APRIL 23.

Mr. Fawcett, Sessions Judge, has delivered a long judgment in the case in which the Gaekwar's opium farmer's two servants were convicted by the District Magistrate, Mr. Logan. The Judge declined to interfere with Mr. Logan's decision, and dismissed the appeal.

Sayajee Vijaya, a Baroda paper, in a leading article, strongly condemns the Gaekwar's policy of giving opium farms to the highest bidders. If the allegation was true that State officials put obstacles in the way of the prosecution, it would bring discredit upon the Gaekwar's Government, and might possibly do it harm.

THE WEATHER AT POONA.

POONA, APRIL 23.

A thunderstorm passed over Poona this afternoon, accompanied with rain.

During the high wind which prevailed, a large tent of a circus, opening to-night, blew down, doing considerable damage.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT SURAT.

150 HOUSES BURNT.

SURAT, APRIL 23.

A great fire broke out, near Galimandai, at 5 p.m. The fire is still raging fiercely. One hundred and fifty houses are burnt. The timber mart near the station is burnt to ashes. The estimated loss is about four lakhs of rupees.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer Ernest Simons sailed, from Bombay, on the 18th instant, at 1 p.m., reached Aden on Wednesday, the 22nd, at 4 p.m.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 22.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firmer. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera	3½

The Manchester market has been steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	112 7-8
2 per cent. Rentes	102
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	121 7-8
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63 7-8
Bar Silver	31

TABLE TALK.

[BY WALTER BESANT.]

LONDON, APRIL 3.

THE glass-sellers' company have held a banquet, which was speechless. Noble example! Auspicious day! Excellent revolution! A City Company and a speechless dinner? It has been my dream ever since I began to go to public dinners, and a dream that seemed every year farther off and unattainable. Once there was a banquet—I think at the Crystal Palace—at which the speeches were delivered during the dinner, not after it. This was a great and a most admirable innovation; for, if you consider, a speech in the middle of dinner must be short; no man, not even a City dinner speaker, would go on long enough to set his fish get cold; no man, not even the most inveterate company dinner speaker would go on long while the *cliquetis* of the knives and forks proved that nobody was paying the slightest attention. It was an innovation which, once or twice repeated, so that we might become used to it, and might get to exact it, would kill the dinner speech altogether. Once on this subject, upon which one feels so deeply, with the long-repressed resentment of thirty years' suffering, I may become a bore, but I *must* speak.

First, to begin with ethics, think of the harm that is done to the moral nature—the higher part—of the dinner speaker. He knows that he has got nothing whatever to say; that his exasperating hesitation is not wisdom; that his intolerable glibness is shallow platitude; he knows that he cannot make his hearers sigh or smile; weep or laugh; that he cannot tell them a story, or say a happy thing, or point an epigram; that his speech will be the dreary expected; the intolerable commonplace. Yet we allow this man to speak, we encourage him to believe that he can speak; we make him vain and vainglorious; we inflate this person. I am firmly convinced that nine men out of ten who get up after dinner do so in the firm belief that they are heaven-born orators; they compare themselves with Gladstone; they would speak slightingly, if they remembered him, of Demosthenes. And so they are relentless; and they go on—and on—and on—Oh! merciful Power! How they do go on!

Consider, next, the condition of suppressed wrath to which the listeners are reduced. I wonder how many crimes are yearly committed by men "driven to it," as they say, by having to listen to after dinner speeches. You may see them, sometimes, springing to their feet and rushing from the room, with maddened minds and starting eyeballs. Underpaid cabmen; assaulted policemen; lost latchkeys; stumbles and tumbles and humiliations on the stairs; winding up the watch with the corkscrew—these are the things which follow the after-dinner speech. People have agreed conventionally to set down these disasters to the company's generous wines. Not so. It is the after-dinner speech.

Of course, I would not call attention to this evil had I not a remedy to propose. Both are good, but I prefer the second. The first remedy, however, is to make after-dinner oratory a profession. I will explain. An after-dinner speech should be short and bright; it should contain one or two stories, perhaps an epigram, but not spiteful; and it should be gracefully, lightly, easily delivered. One can quite understand how some young men may be born for such work; at the bar, in journalism, on the stage they are features; in the delivery of after-dinner speeches they might become famous. They would, of course, make their way gradually; the upward climb from a suburban tea fight to the Lord Mayor's Banquet would take time. But, for a successful man, how splendid a career! To send the people away pleased, not bored; to give them something to repeat when they get home; to lend a kind of poetry, or poetic glamour, to the dinner; this is surely a proud thing to achieve. As for the prizes of the profession, of course the retaining fee would increase in value from one guinea to, say, fifty or more. A dinner speaker of the first and most expensive rank would be retained for at least two hundred evenings, which, at five-and-twenty pounds each, would mount up to a sum equal to any professional income. A beginner would, of course, take much less, and would not be retained so often. I see no reason, in fact, why it should not become a much-envied and highly paid profession, held in the highest honour.

Another method would be that of having all the speeches in the reception-room before the banquet. The result of this arrangement, I am well aware, would be the rapid decay and the certain death of the dinner speech. So that, on the whole, engagement of the professional speaker seems by far the best arrangement. As a small concession to human weakness, we might allow the chairman of the evening to make one speech.

My heart no longer leaps up within me when I see with my own eyes that Cambridge wins; nor does it sink into my boots when I read that Cambridge has lost; a philosophic calm possesses my soul concerning the event, with a lingering hope that the Light Blue will prevail. This philosophic calm is not, I think, so much due to one's weight of years, but to the fact that the race is no longer the great event that it was considered twenty years ago. Whether the Press leads the people or the people leads the Press one can never say; in either case, the importance given to the race by all the papers twenty years ago was enormous; we had long *communiques* for weeks before, criticising bow's style and seven's staying powers; we were supposed to know all about all the men; those of us who could manage it went up the river day after day to see the crews practice; we wagged our heads in the evening; we talked learnedly about feather and time and reach and finish. Surely we do not hear quite so much about the race; it is now rare, for instance, to find cabs decorated with the colours; one can walk down Piccadilly on the afternoon of the race without meeting a dozen rosettes. It is no great loss. All those who like boating, undergraduates and their sisters, cousins, and young friends, old University men, still look on with interest and sometimes with excitement. The race will always have its own legitimate spectators or audience. Despite the philosophic calm, I wish that Cambridge had won this year.

Died—the other day, at Islington, Susan Glendinning, aged ninety-five. She drank a whole bottle of brandy a day.

There was an old lady, and what do you think?
A bottle of brandy a day was her drink!
Such habits what lady expects to survive?
She was cut off, quite early, at ninety and five.

At ninety-five! and a bottle of brandy a day! It is truly admirable. Perhaps this way to a long life, after all, is—but, my friends, it is too late for some of us to begin. I, for one, do not like brandy. School girls and students beginning in time will, no doubt, find a bottle of brandy a day certain to prolong their days to ninety-five.

Exactly a hundred and twenty years ago the voyage from Calais to Dover was not quite the matter of fact business that it is at present. A correspondent of the *Middlesex Journal* communicates, wrathfully, his experiences of the journey. He arrived at Calais with his two daughters; he inquired of M. Dessein—the famous hotel keeper—for the next boat across. M. Dessein, who is reported to have kept his guests sometimes for six weeks waiting for a boat, sent for a sailor, who informed the English traveller that for two guineas he would take the party over immediately; this charge, it was afterwards discovered, was half a guinea too much; therefore the fare across the Channel was then ten shillings and sixpence. The offer, however, was accepted and they sailed; it is not stated how long they took; with a fair wind the passage was often made in five or six hours; on arriving at Dover it was low tide, but close enough to enable them to step on shore. This, however, would not do; they were made to step into one end of a boat and out at the other end, when they were seized by certain fellows, who insisted on carrying them on shore. They then managed to get to their inn, where they were visited by the captain of the boat, the steward, the mate, the cabin boy, the *crew*, the men who carried them ashore, the Custom House officers who passed their luggage, and the porters who carried the trunks. The voyage cost them, in fact, 2 guineas for the passage, and £2. 5s. for the satisfaction of the fees demanded by all these harpies, without counting the exorbitant charges at the inn, of which the writer, whose heart is too full for more words, promises an immediate account.

At last there is a Lecturer in English Language and Literature at the University of Cambridge. It is truly wonderful that there should have been no chair in English all these years. We have an unbroken *catena* of writers for fifteen hundred years; we have a literature unrivalled in its richness; we have a language which has developed and grown, assimilating and absorbing foreign elements, capable of expressing as much of thought, at least, as any other language under the sun; and we have had to wait until this year before the University of Cambridge would consent to have a Lecturer in this Language and Literature! and, after all, the chair is not founded by the University, but by one man. It is due to the energy and resolution of Dr. Skeat, Professor of Anglo-Saxon. He collected some £1,500 for it, and has guaranteed an income of at least £100 for five years. Everybody who knows anything at all of the subject knows what Skeat has done for the study of early English—his editions of Chaucer and Piers Plowman; his introductions and notes for the volumes of the Early English Text Society; his work in the field of Anglo-Saxon; his dictionary—but it is impossible to enumerate the herculean labours of this great scholar, not yet an old man as age is reckoned nowadays. Meantime he has the satisfaction of seeing this lectureship founded, and learning that is English, and not Greek, recognised.

On the recognition of other branches, I am old enough to remember the time when mathematics and classical scholarship were thought to be the only fields worthy of a man. They had Honour Lists in other things. Now and then a man took up natural science, called Stinks; sometimes a man took up philosophy; sometimes law; sometimes theology; and a man might get a First in one of these Triposes, but no one regarded it—the fact was one rather to be deplored. A man who could get a First in Natural Science would probably, it was thought, have achieved a Third in Mathematics if he worked very hard. Law was despised. Theology was the refuge of those who knew no Greek. I believe there was Medicine, but one's curiosity was limited as regards these fancy Degrees, and information concerning them was difficult to obtain. Of course no one had a chance of a Fellowship except through the two great Triposes. How changed is everything. The Mathematical Honour List is, I believe, no larger than that of Science; all the Triposes are of equal importance; there is a far better chance for a young man to find the line of work that will be most useful and suitable to him; and—which is a point of very great importance—not only are Fellowships given for all branches, but much fewer men now desire to give the work of their life to their college, and, since there is every likelihood of the fellowships being before long worth nothing at all, nobody cares much whether he gets a Fellowship or not.

Can anyone tell me anything of the City Assembly Rooms and the Assembly Rooms "on the Surrey side," *i.e.*, Southwark, about the year 1772? The social side of the City about that time is curiously difficult to get at satisfactorily. For instance, when Catherine Hulton went to London in 1783, being then twenty-seven years of age, she went with a certain Mr. J. Woodhouse and his mother. They called for her at half-past seven in the evening, the gentleman being dressed in a suit of pale blue French silk, spotted with pink and green, the coat lined with pink silk, his hair in a bag, a white feather in his hat, a sword by his side, and his ruffles and frill of fine point lace. This seems very splendid; at the assembly, the men were chiefly in "dress coats"—meaning, probably, of blue or pink silk, like that of Mr. Woodhouse; those who were not wore "cloth coats, trimmed with narrow gold lace, with waistcoats of silver tissue," and the hair "in a queue, with curls flying out on each side of the head." The older ladies were covered with diamonds. "The subscription to the City Assembly is three guineas; there are 200 subscribers and late nights; the subscribers are the first people in the City; the rooms are lighted with wax; the branches for the candles, the urns for the tea and coffee, and the baskets for the cakes and macaroons are of silver." I want to know more about this Assembly. As regards the Surrey Assembly, all I can tell you about it is that the room was on the ground floor, and that on a certain night—the opening night of the season of 1772 (?)—while the dancing was at its height, some wag threw open the front door and gave admission to a drove of oxen, which began to run about in a most terrifying manner; some of the men drew their swords valiantly; others tumbled down; the ladies fainted and fell over the men; caps, hoops, tippets, handkerchiefs were lying all about the floor. And the oxen bellowed and ran about, threatening with their horns. What would have happened one knows not; but "the sprightly Mrs. Hanniver"—presumably a lady connected with the supper department—"coming from the Lactarium with bub for the gentlemen"—"bub" is defined by Webster as strong malt drink—snatched from the Master of the Ceremonies his mopstick—did the M.C. on the Surrey side carry a mopstick as a wand of office?—and with so much spirit belaboured the horny tribe that they fled incontinent. When the company gathered themselves together, and picked up what they could, being horribly dishevelled, amid the general wreck—hoops gone, wigs pulled to pieces, head-gear destroyed, dresses torn—they proceeded, I suspect, to refresh themselves with the sprightly Mrs. Hanniver's stimulating bub. If anyone will tell me more about this Assembly I shall be grateful.

MILITARY NEWS.

PRIVILEGE leave of absence is granted to 2nd Lieutenant H. S. Strong, 8th Bombay Infantry, from 1st May to 31st May

LIEUTENANT H. C. HARVEY, 2nd Royal Irish Rifles, is appointed Staff Officer, Colaba Depot, vice Iremonger, vacated.

2ND-LIEUTENANT C. J. CLARKE R. E., joins the Military Works Department on arrival in India and is posted to the Bombay Command.

LIEUTENANT L. N. LEEDS, 5th P. O. officiates as District Recruiting Officer, Rawalpindi District, vice Captain Hamilton, granted 6 months' leave.

GENERAL leave of absence in India, from 21st April to 21st June 1896, is granted to Lieutenant W. E. Pye, 2nd Battalion Derbyshire Regiment.

LIEUTENANTS F. LYON, R. A., and C. O. Swanston, 18th B. L., are appointed Aides-de-Camp to H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, vice Gough and Agnew proceeded home on 6 months' leave.

THE following officers remain at home on extended leave:—Lieutenant-Colonel Jameson, 5th P. I., Captains Strachey, 11th B. I., Rideout, Commissariat Department, and Wright, R. E.

THE following are permitted to return to duty:—Lieutenant-Colonel G. Martin, Staff Corps Captains Deane, 2nd Madras Cavalry; and Mackintosh, Commissariat; Lieutenants Waller, Deoli Irregular Force; Hawksley, R.E., and Burn, 13th Madras Infantry.

A CORRECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your report of Sirdar Rao Nana's Memorial meeting you have in your report of Dr. Balchandra's speech mentioned that the amount in the hands of the Rao at his death of the Daivadnya Caste Fund was Rs. 5,000 only. This is a mistake. Dr. Balchandra said that the amount was nearly Rs. 25,000 (twenty-five thousand), which is on the correct side.—Yours, &c.,

April 23. ATMARAM H. MADAN.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending April 21, was 623, giving a death-rate of 37·77 per annum per thousand as against 33·79 the corresponding period of last year, and 34·99 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 197 died from fevers; 40, small-pox; 10, measles; 68, phthisis; 5 cholera; 84, affections of the respiratory organs; 32, diarrhœa; 10, dysentery; 26, still-born; 43, old age and debility; 8, accidents and violence. The classified list of death shows:—Jain, 36; Brahmin, 24; Lingaet, 2; Bhattia 6; Hindu of other caste, 256; Hindu outcaste, 79; Musalman, 151; Parsee, 32; Jew, 6; Native Christian, 21; Eurasian, 1; European, 6; Negro-African, 2; other and unknown races, 1. The total number of births was 285 as against 233 the corresponding period of last year, and 259 the average over the past five years.

THE SIMLA SEASON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 18.

SPRING in Simla is one of the wonders of the East. Not the kind of wonder you counted upon, prepared for from the day you read "Little Henry and his Bearer" and panted for the sight of a palm tree or a puggri, but an utterly unexpected wonder, which appears to have been imported from the Land of Leave and Furlough for your especial benefit. It seems to belong to Simla, because the outer slopes are too bare to say much about it; and its first exclamation point is a cherry tree branching and blossoming in an untidy little garden just above the Tonga Office. The smell of the newly vital sun on dead leaves and young grass comes round about you at the same time, and here and there you observe small pushing buds, and stray dandelions on southerly banks, and on the slopes below Peliti's a gracious tangle of something very like May. And you become aware, with astonishment, that you have not climbed up into a section of the cold weather which has retreated to the hills, but have come upon a season which you had previously no reason to believe existed in India. That is, if you belong to any region at present dominated by the sun and the brain-fever bird. He is the herald of spring where I come from——but the sarcasm is too obvious to dwell upon.

To see the pale pink blossoms of the apricot and the white ones of the plum and cherry you must come up early: they were pictorial facts, charming reminiscences, a fortnight ago. Yesterday I saw only a few withered rags where they had been. It is the Indian sun up here after all, as you become very well aware at midday in a straw hat, if so be that you venture to take liberties with this Himalayan spring.

The rhododendrons are going, too, but that is possibly because they are all sacrificed to fill bowls and vases in small Simla drawing-rooms. Armies of jhampanies go forth every day on this errand of rifling the jungle, which should rather be considered the park, that the roads wind through; and the result is the loss of several hundred splendid bunches of crimson blossom, standing against the sky steeped in sunlight and a few bundles of meaningless red cotton things in the half-light of the aforesaid little drawing-rooms. It is not easy to understand why people do it, when there are so many really effective wild flowers to be had. There is tradition of a single white rhododendron tree in Simla. It grew beside the compound of an old lady, who watched and prayed for a seed of a single blossom. Did she get it? No; though police were put on special duty to watch that tree. The police were always pleased to be put on duty, for there is profit even in so poor a thing as a white jungle flower, if it pleases the sahib's fancy. And the blossoms went, from bottom-most to topmost, to decorate dinner-tables and look picturesque in shady corners, and there is no more white rhododendron tree. It could not blossom eternally for ends like these, and it died. It is the world's insensate way of impoverishing itself.

The days are still sharp and crisp with an inconsistent heat in the middle of them; but so much originality is already displayed in jhampanies' clothes that I am fain to believe that the season has begun. Rickshaws offer a study of idiosyncrasies, if anybody cared to try. Sir Edward Buck once wrote a small book—some people say on a fortnight's notice—on the trees of Simla, which has become part of the permanent literature of the place. Simla's rickshaws offer even more variety, and are not yet exploited. There is all the difference in rickshaws that exists between Heads of Departments and clerks of the same. I saw one the other day that cost four hundred rupees in Calcutta. Not to speak of eighty for bringing it up. The vehicle seemed small compared to the price, though it had a glass front to let down when it rained, like a hansom, and was otherwise dainty and up-to-date. "You can always get your price," remarked the lady inside, "at the end of the season, less reasonable wear and tear," which is a form of philosophy specially invented, I consider, to cover agreeable extravagance. I know another rickshaw that cost sixty, second-hand, and then, of course, wanted some doing up. There is a difference in elegance, also in the amount of muscle cultivated by the jhampanies, for the country rickshaw is a bumpkin, heavy in hand, but the philosophy of the lady inside is perhaps as sound, and quite as cheerful. She "gets there all the same," she says.

The casual rickshaw arrangement is as simple as possible. The newly arrived at a hotel intimates his desire to take the air in this manner, and a shock-headed pahari in inadequate brown rags starts down a slope. This is the invariable preliminary, always a ragged Pahari and a slope. He re-appears and three others with him; they drag a clattering construction from the bazaar, with every spoke loose and a fierce protuberance of spring in the middle of the seat, and the newly arrived gets his airing, considerably adulterated by the team in front. A fortune awaits the inventor of a rickshaw wholly propelled from the rear, but the conditions of Simla roads are such that it is likely to continue to await. Tenderly, under these grievous circumstances, does one muse upon the light poetic rickshaw of the streets of fantastic Tokyo, with one indorous runner between the shafts, and not attached to a handle in this cumbrous fashion, who swings along through miles of fairy-land with his hat bobbing up and down like an excited mushroom, and a paper globe with a verse on it dancing like an illuminated idyll under his elbow! The first *khud* rebukes the comparison, of course, for Tokyo is as flat as Calcutta.

The permanent characteristic rickshaw is a different thing. The resident memsahib, who has just come up, goes about looking apologetic behind coolies still in the nondescript costume of their domestic wearing. Her expression says "bear with me, it is the fault of the dhurzie," and in the interval which elapses I am sorry for the dhurzie, who is, after all, a mere man with many orders. One early day, the nondescript coolies emerge into uniformed jhampanies, so agreeable to the eye both in the equine and the personal connection that one marvels at the transformation and tries to remember something out of "Sartor Resartus" to account for it. The quotation fails, and one falls back upon the reflection that clothes are becoming to a pahari as well as to an individual—which the pahari is not likely to resent.

We talk about the complexity of the modern civilized being, how that he is usually two or three persons in one skin, but compared with the Pahari Jhampani his phases are limited. The jhampani is nominally engaged to pull a rickshaw. In addition he works in the garden, dusts the drawing room, carries chits, blacks boots, brings water, and when not otherwise engaged, takes the baby out in the perambulator. It is fortunate for him that punkahs are not found in Simla, otherwise his leisure would have one more claim upon it. He gets six rupees a month, and usually his clothes at the end of the season. The "Mate," who is supposed to understand the internal economy of rickshaws, and certainly does spread a jharrun over the wheel when you descend, gets seven. On this he plays the flute sometimes in the evenings—I have heard him,—the Himalayan flute, which I fancy is very like the one Pan used. The dhurzie makes your jhampanies' suits, of a simple blouse and knickerbocker pattern, for one rupee a suit. Such garments, be it understood, admit no necessity for self-measurement or measurement of any kind. Their first new stiff appearance is therefore somewhat weird. You may spend what you like on the cloth, but khaki suits, puggri, puttoos, and all, should not cost more than six rupees per jhampani. A serviceable rickshaw can be had in the bazaar for twelve rupees a month. Ally Bukah will cover you with reflected glory by telling you, invariably, that it has come magnificently second-hand, from the Burra Lat Sahib's, and if you have an imagination you may let it dwell upon this. The imagination of Ally Bukah cannot be doubted.

THE BODH-GAYA TEMPLE CASE.

As we were inclined to suspect would be the case, writes the "Pioneer," the publication of the tale of woe brought to our notice by the Gaya Buddhists has had the effect of producing further information which shows that there is another side to the story. The climax of hardship in the Buddhist case was a recent order of the Magistrate of Gaya, directing Mr. Dharmapala, the General Secretary of the Mahabodhi Society, to remove within a month a Japanese image of Buddha from the precincts of the Bodh-Gaya Temple. The apparent harshness of this order obviously depends on the circumstances that had led up to it and of this our correspondents failed to give any clear account. But from the information now forthcoming the matter begins to wear another complexion. The case, it seems, is a direct outcome of the prolonged criminal litigation that has gone on between the Mahabodhi Society and the Hindu Mahanth, who owns the Temple. The beginning of this strife seems to have arisen out of an attempt on the part of the Secretary of the Society to enshrine an image (described as having been presented to him by the people of Japan for that purpose) in the upper chamber of the Temple against the will of the Mahanth. The "sannyasis" of the neighbouring "math," on hearing of this proceeding, hurried to the spot and removed the image into the courtyard of the Temple. For this action on their part the "sannyasis" were placed on their trial on a number of charges under the sections of the Penal Code which deal with offences against religion. They were ultimately acquitted by the High Court, who held that the attempt to place the image in the Temple was an unlawful act on the part of Mr. Dharmapala, the Buddist organiser, and a mere cloak for the purpose of asserting a right adverse to the Mahanth, in whom was vested the control and superintendence of the Temple. The image meanwhile had been placed by order of Mr. Macpherson, the then Magistrate of Gaya, in a rest-house, which is situated within the precincts of the Temple, and which had originally been constructed for the accommodation of Burmese pilgrims to the shrine. The Mahanth had, immediately on the failure of Mr. Dharmapala's attempt to enshrine the image, addressed a petition to the Magistrate, praying that it might be removed from his premises. No orders were, however, passed on this petition, the Magistrate merely taking the course of warning the Mahanth, in an official letter on the day following the occurrence, that he would be held "responsible for any injury of any kind befalling the image." The trouble was not even terminated by the result of the criminal proceedings, for the Magistrate declined to make any order with regard to the disposal of the image. The image therefore continued to remain in the rest-house under a specially-deputed guard of constables and in the custody of two Buddhist priests, companions of Mr. Dharmapala, who had practically taken up their permanent quarters there. Mr. Dharmapala, on the one hand, according to the Courts, had altogether failed to show that he had been actuated by religious motives in bringing the image to Bodh-Gaya, or that he was entitled to enshrine it in the Temple: and his position, on the other hand, as secretary of a society, whose avowed object, according to its prospectus, is to "reseize the central shrine and transfer it from the hands of the usurping Saivite Mahanths to those of the Buddhist monks," was little calculated to promote the establishment of friendly relations with the proprietor of the Temple. Under these circumstances, and finding that Mr. Dharmapala, the natural guardian of the image, evinced no desire to remove it from his premises, the Mahanth in November last repeated to the Commissioner of Patna the request he had made to Mr. Macpherson in the preceding February, and prayed that steps might be taken to restore the image to the custody of the person who had originally brought it to Bodh-Gaya, and that he might be ordered to take it away. On this petition we presume the orders were passed by Mr. Savage, the present Collector, which have been described by our correspondents as so severe a blow to Buddhist feeling. But on a full consideration of the facts, we must confess we cannot altogether regard the action of Mr. Savage in that light. The image cannot obviously be placed in the Temple until the Mahanth agrees to give his consent, or until Mr. Dharmapala succeeds in establishing his right to enshrine it in a Civil Court his right to enshrine it in a Civil Court his right in the irrespective of that consent. Failing this it would seem to be clearly Mr. Dharmapala's duty to undertake the charge of the image with which he was entrusted by the Japanese nation pending the accomplishment of his mission. He cannot claim to rid himself of that responsibility by depositing the image for an indefinite period on the premises of his adversary, and relying on the Government to protect it from the iconoclastic zeal of the sannyasis. As for any such desecration as the forcible removal of the image by the Government agents may entail, Mr. Dharmapala has it in his power to avert the pollution by the simple method of removing it himself within the prescribed period. If he should decline or fail to do so he can have no just cause for complaint if the public should put their own construction upon his acquiescence in the removal by unclean hands of the sacred object. One may sympathise with the irritation of the Buddhists at finding that their shrine has passed, as it would seem, irrevocably into Hindu hands: but at the same time like other people they have to bow to the law, and it is as well to do so with good grace.

COASTING STEAMERS AND PASSENGERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The managers of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company have recently put under ban all private boats other than their own. This, it is said, and with some truth, they have done in order to remove the evils which especially prevailed in the port of Ratnagiri. But trying to remove one evil is not substituting in its place another. The sea is so notorously rough in the harbour of Ratnagiri, that even hardy and active passengers get to the steamer with the greatest difficulty. The waves fearfully rising cause the boats to roll terribly and to move violently up and down. Consequently, every moment is felt the fear of losing balance and being dashed to pieces. Well-to-do passengers are put to a terrible inconvenience by the recent changes. They and their wives and children are neither accustomed to wade from the beach to the boats through the fearfully dashing waves, nor to remove their luggage from the beach to the boats, and from thence to the steamer. They are accustomed only to willingly pay money to those who would so remove them and their luggage. Before the recent changes private boatmen used to do this for them. Now-a-days, nobody doing it for them, they are left helpless. What arrangements has the company made to remove this grave difficulty? Only one private boat is engaged by the company for the convenience, as it styles it in its advertisements, of well-to-do passengers; but then the restriction in that case is that when "one family," even though it may consist of two members or three, has already hired the boat, it is declared sacred to it, and no other passenger is admitted into it. But if there are more families than one or other single passengers unencumbered by wives and children who wish to hire that boat, what should they do? The best remedy is that the company should order its boatmen to help in the manner above-mentioned those passengers who are willing to pay them for it. Besides, they should be ordered to take luggage of passengers to those classes to which they belong. The rates of payment should be fixed by the company. The restriction in regard to the one private boat engaged by the company should be removed. These or any other arrangements which the managers shall think fit should be made to remove the above-mentioned difficulties. Another painful irregularity I marked on the night of the 11th inst. It should be made a strict rule that all the passengers that have to get on board a steamer should be first taken on board, and then those who have to get down from that steamer should be allowed to get into the vacant boats. I think the well-meaning managers of the company who manifest great care towards the convenience of passengers have already made such a rule, but their servants, namely, the sailors and ticket-collectors, have not rendered it a dead letter. On the night of the 11th instant the superintendent or sailors on board the steamer s. s. Rajapuri with good intentions began, in the harbour of Ratnagiri, first to take on board the embarkers, but when some fifteen passengers got in, the ticket-collector came and bowled out to the disembarkers to get into the boats instantly. Such a rush and confusion then ensued as could be equalled or perhaps surpassed only by that which history narrates to have taken place in the great ancient battle of Canne or the great modern third battle of Panipat. Many passengers were crushed. Luggage was heaped up on the entrance, which was consequently almost chocked. Out-going and in-coming passengers tried from behind and before the luggage to force their way. Some were forced backwards and forwards many times by the opposite forces of the rush. Boxes were upturned, and the feet of many injured. To add to the misery those who were already sitting near the entrance pushed away those whose feet accidentally fell on their luggage or limbs. To crown all, the ticket-collector threatened, with all the air and tone of a despot, to throw down into the boats or the sea, the luggage that had chocked the entrance, when he himself was the cause of all this disorder. This confusion, besides, caused the steamer to be detained longer than it otherwise would be. I hope the managers of the company will kindly make the best arrangements for the safety and convenience of passengers, and I earnestly request, on behalf of all passengers, that you will take pity on them and advise the managers to make such arrangements.—Yours, &c.,

R. H. NADKARNI,
Third Asst. Master, Ratnagiri High School.

Ashamatha, April 19.

SUCH black powder ammunition as still remains with British infantry regiments in India, will all be expended during the current year, and cordite thereafter will only be used. The number of rounds left is comparatively small.

FAREWELL MEETING AT BARODA COLLEGE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, APRIL 21.

JUST before dispersing for the summer vacation, the students and professors of the Baroda College met together on Friday last to bid farewell to Professor Middleton on the eve of his departure from India to join his new appointment in Wales. Professor Middleton has been connected with the college for over six years, and during that period has so thoroughly identified himself with it as to be the life and soul of some of its most important institutions. He took an especially keen interest in the athletic sports of the students, and threw himself with characteristic energy into the task of fostering among them a healthy love of manly out-door exercise, as was seen only the other day at the recent exhibition held by the Baroda College and High School Athletic Association, over which he presided. He was thus very popular with the students, and this meeting was the result of a spontaneous movement among them to give him some token of their regard and esteem before his connexion with the college came to an end.

Professor Tapidas Dayaram Mehta opened the proceedings in a neat little speech, and referred to the many ways in which his colleagues as well as the students could not fail to miss Mr. Middleton's presence from their midst. Principal Tait was unavoidably absent, but Professor Tapidas read a note from him in which he expressed his hearty sympathy with the objects of the meeting, and said how hard it was to wish goodbye to one like Mr. Middleton, who had made friends with all. One of the students then read the address to be presented. It was nicely printed in gold on parchment, and placed in a sandalwood, casket, inlaid with ivory. The lid bore a delicate yet finely-developed carving of the birth of Brahma, the creator, from the lotus which sprang out of the navel of Kamalapati, while he was reposing in the depths of the ocean on the folds of the serpent-god Shesha; and altogether the casket was a very fine specimen of Surat art. Professor Tapidas handed it over to Mr. Middleton on behalf of the professors and students of the Baroda College, Simultaneously a beautiful tea-service of solid silver was brought forward, consisting of a tea-pot, milk-jug, and sugar-bowl on a silver tray, which bore an inscription in the centre, all of them finished in the elaborate decorative style of genuine Kutchwork. This was also presented to Mr. Middleton, as a memento of his connexion with Baroda, in the midst of prolonged cheers from the assembled students.

Mr. Middleton's reply was perfectly appropriate to the occasion, and touched on some points of more than local or casual interest. Thus, in speaking of his experiences in connexion with the Athletic Association, he observed that he had himself collected information as to the diet of the in-students of the college, and found that it was much too poor in flesh-forming ingredients. In some of the college's messes the proportion of such ingredients was too low by so much as twenty per cent. Such a state of things urgently called for a remedy; and he strongly advised the students to increase the quantity of tuver puls (cajanus indicus) in their daily meals. He also remarked that the benefits of athletic contests mainly arose from the spirit with which they were gone in for and the steady prolonged training for which they offered an occasion. Indian students did not show well in long races and other trials of endurance; because, he thought, that they did not sufficiently appreciate the advantages of systematic training kept up without intermission for several weeks. Again, referring to the agricultural classes of the college, Mr. Middleton regretted the recent fall in the number of the students, but added that in his opinion the student class was hardly to blame in the matter. He admitted that there was no natural spontaneous demand for agricultural education in India, but he maintained, nevertheless, that it was the duty of the University and the Government to foster it by artificial incentives. For with the single exception of law, there was hardly any branch of study which was thriving in modern India without encouragement from the Government and the University. Where, he asked, were the Indian students who would read mathematics, or science, or literature, or modern languages, or ancient history or everlasting philosophy, without those all-powerful aids to study—and, unfortunately, also to mental indigestion—the University hall-mark, and Government service? If, however, nearly all education in India was thus more or less artificial, he believed that a strong case could be made out for agricultural education. The improvements that had been made in the agriculture of Europe were due to the co-operation of brain-workers with hand-workers, and if the same conditions could be reproduced in India, similar improvements would follow. The backwardness of agriculture in India was mainly due to the indifference with which the educated classes regarded the cultivator and his work. But if Indian Universities recognized agricultural education Mr. Middleton thought that a beginning would be made such as would bring about some mutual understanding, some coincidence of interest, some fellowship of feeling, some fruitful co-operation between Indian intellect and Indian labour, and out of it there would inevitably arise in the long years the progressive advancement of the unpractical thinkers and the practical non-thinkers of India. Moreover, Government should promote agricultural education for an end much less remote, and, indeed, of immediate concern. Agricultural questions were often arising which the present staff of Revenue officers were not qualified to deal with. Such a question would be communicated by the Collector to his Deputy, by the latter to the Mamlatdar, and so on downwards till it reached the talati and the patel. The last would often misunderstand it, and still more often find it altogether unmeaning. On the one hand, he was densely ignorant of everything except his meagre traditional stock of agricultural wisdom; on the other hand, the question originated with some one densely ignorant of agri

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Indian Reliefs will be published very shortly. They are later than usual, as this is the first occasion on which the new arrangements in connection with the four Commands have come into force.

MR. A. K. OLIVER, Assistant Commissioner for taking Accounts and Assistant Taxing Officer, High Court, Original Side, has been appointed to act as Registrar of the High Court, Appellate Side, during the absence of Mr. Rustamji Dhanjibhai Setlna on leave, or pending further orders.

MR. L. C. CRUMP, I.C.S., Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge at Ratnagiri, has been appointed Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge at Dharwar.

MR. J. W. A. WEIR, I.C.S., acting Judge and Sessions Judge, Khandeish, is allowed privilege leave for three months.

MR. R. N. COCHLAN, Collector of Customs and Salt Revenue in Sind, has been allowed by the Secretary of State to return to duty within the period of his leave.

THE Rev. A. B. WATSON, M.A., has been appointed Junior Chaplain, St. Andrew's Church, Bombay.

THE Rev. E. J. BOWEN, M.A., Chaplain of Belgaum, has been granted privilege leave for two months.

THE Rev. J. H. BECK, B.A., on return to duty is to act as Chaplain of Belgaum, the Rev. W. W. Baillie, M.A., Chaplain of Dharwar, officiating meanwhile as Chaplain of Belgaum.

MR. J. H. DUBOULAY, I.C.S., has been appointed to act as Under-Secretary to Government, Revenue and Financial Department, during the absence of Mr. G. S. Curtis, I.C.S., or pending further orders.

MR. D. GEORGE, Assoc.M.Inst.C.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, on return from furlough, is posted to the Poona Irrigation District as a temporary measure. Pending the return of Mr. George from furlough, Mr. J. L. Morres, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, should hold charge of the office of Executive Engineer, Poona Irrigation, on Mr. LeQuesne's departure. Captain W. V. Sundamore, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Poona District, *vice* Mr. Davidson, or until further orders.

CHOLERA continues to claim many victims daily in Calcutta. On Saturday and Sunday, there were eighty fresh cases, with several cases of small-pox. A very large proportion of the cholera seizures proved fatal. The disease is still confined to the native quarters of the town.

ALL the arrangements for the Chitral Reliefs have been completed, and the troops at Dargai and other posts stand ready to move. There are no signs of any restlessness among the tribesmen.

THE Bengal Government has approved the plans and estimates of the scheme for the lighting of Darjeeling with electricity.

THE bridge-of-boats over the Indus at Dera Ismail Khan was dismantled on the 15th, and steamers began to ply on that date.

LIEUTENANT DAVIDSON, Bhopal Battalion, acts, *vice* Lieutenant Scott, as Assistant Inspecting Officer, Punjab Infantry, on the latter proceeding on furlough.

THE Commander-in-Chief has recovered from his attack of influenza. Sir James Westland also, who went to Narkhanda some little time ago for change of air after his attack of pleurisy, is now in much stronger health.

MR. R. R. WALLER, of Messrs. Barry and Co., and Mr. J. E. A. Sissmore, of Messrs. Grindlay and Co., have been added to the Committee of the Central Agency for the supply of labour to Assam and Cachar.

ORDERS have been issued for the detention of the half of No. 2 Company Bengal Sappers and Miners in the Tochi Valley, till their work in connection with the erection of shelters for native troops there has been completed, which will be about the end of June.

A WEST Indian Volunteer named Smith, who was among those who volunteered for service in Manipur, was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment on Monday, by the Deputy Magistrate of Howrah, for assaulting a butcher. Smith appeared in court wearing the Manipur medal on his breast.

THE proceedings in the Calcutta Police Court, against Mrs. Emily Ghose, for causing the death of her husband, and Solomon for aiding and abetting, closed on Monday. The magistrate committed the former to take her trial at the next Criminal Sessions, and acquitted Solomon, as the evidence against him was not sufficient to warrant his committal.

THE Umritsar cattle and horse show just ended was a very successful one. The sales of cattle were enormous, viz., 76,391 head, while 5,015 horses, ponies, and mules attended, of which 3,840 were sold. The remount officers, who were present, made large purchases at fair prices. These officers bought largely direct from breeders, much to the chagrin of the dealers. The studs, however, still patronise the latter.

ANOTHER destructive fire broke out, on Monday, in a *bustee* at Chetla, immediately to the North of the last fire. Some thirty huts were destroyed, but no loss of life is reported, the occupiers managing to save the greater part of their belongings. While the Fire Brigade was engaged at Chetla, another fire broke out at Tollygunge, which, however, was extinguished by the local manual engine. Several huts were destroyed.

THE Coroner's jury, on Monday, at Calcutta, at the inquest on the death of a Madrassi girl in the fire in Free School Street, recorded a rider that the attention of the authorities should be drawn through the Bengal Government to the question of a better water-supply for *bustees* for the conservation of life and property in cases of fire, and that in future the construction of *bustees* should be on an improved plan with wider passes.

MR. F. W. READ, Traffic Manager, Madras Railway, to whom the grant of 1 month and 26 days' privilege leave has been sanctioned, will avail himself of it from the 27th instant, and Mr. D. Ross-Johnson, Deputy Traffic Manager, will officiate for him. Mr. G. K. Winter, Telegraph Engineer, has also been granted 2 months' privilege leave from the 17th instant, his *locum tenens* being Mr. R. E. Pigott, Assistant Telegraph Engineer.

THE Purneah party shooting in Nepaul have not had the sport which was expected. Owing to the unusually dry season most of the covers that held game other years have been burnt and the animals have gone higher up into the hills. Up to date the bag is as follows:—3 tigers, 1 buffalo, 12 deer, 6 pigs, and a few bares and birds. A fourth tiger showed himself twice, but managed to make good his escape. One of the tusker elephants got *must* and breaking loose tried to run *amok*. He would perhaps have done a deal of damage had he not been well peppered; this cowed him, and he was caught and chained up. The weather in camps has been very warm: indeed it has been almost unbearable.

THE trustees of the Indian Museum have recently sanctioned a little expedition to the Andamans in search of a specimen of the dugong, or sea-cow, which is said to inhabit the northern inlets in large numbers. Mr. Finn, Deputy Superintendent of the Museum, accompanied by a taxidermist, has therefore departed on a trip which will probably last about two months. The Andamans are popularly believed to be a happy hunting ground for the naturalist who is interested in marine zoology, and it is to be hoped that Mr. Finn will not only be successful in obtaining specimens of the dugong, but that he will also be able to interest the officers of the settlement in procuring future supplies of collections for the Chowringhi Museum.

THE East Indian mail train again missed connection with the North-Western Railway mail at Umballa on Monday, thereby delaying the whole of the Punjab posts. Loss of connection at Ghaziabad continues to be of constant occurrence, and indeed it may be said that from this station onwards the whole service is disorganised. Fortunately the time is coming when there will be fewer passengers to be inconvenienced by these mishaps; but the public still likes to get its posts at the fixed times, and when their arrival is reduced to haphazard complaints must be expected.

THE Cooper Wing of the Ramsay Hospital is now open and ready for the admission of maternity cases among Europeans of all classes. Up to the present, it appears that very few applications for admission have been received. This may be due to the fact that in previous years the applications for the admission of such cases into the Ramsay Hospital have all had to be refused in consequence of want of proper accommodation; and probably there is an impression abroad that this is still the state of affairs. Of course it will take time to correct this; but when it is realised that there is now a branch of the hospital, the Cooper Wing, intended solely for maternity cases, that institution will be fully patronised and its advantages appreciated by those for whom it is intended.

THE total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ending 11th April was 505, against 534 and 480 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 62. There were 218 deaths from cholera, against 235 and 179 in the two preceding weeks; the number is higher than the average of the past quinquennium by 177. There were three deaths from small-pox during the week, against one in the previous week. There were three deaths from tetanus, against one in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 149 and 31 respectively, against 172 and 34 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 56·4 per mille per annum, against 33·5 the mean of the last five years.

RATHER a novel prosecution took place before Mr. Kuppusawmy Iyer, Presidency Magistrate, Egmore, on Monday. The police charged four pig-dealers of Chintadripettah with cruelty in driving a couple of pigs into the Coonm and then getting hold of them and tying their legs and mouths. The Police Officer in charge of the case said that the pig-dealers of Chintadripettah were in the habit on Sunday evenings, when divine service was going on in St. Andrew's Kirk, of driving their pigs into the Coonm and tying their legs and mouths previous to conveying them to the slaughter house. The noise made by the animals was a nuisance to those worshipping in the Kirk, and the pig-dealers were often warned not to conduct their operations on Sunday evenings. But they would not listen and the nuisance was repeated last Sunday. The Police Officer thought that the accused could be indicted for cruelty under the Madras City Police Act. The Magistrate fined the accused Rs. 2 each.

THE Jalapahar authorities have put a neat hewn stone wall round the little cemetery above Jore Bungalow, "in which lie the remains of the Officers, N.-C. Os, and men who died at Sanchal during the years 1864-1865," and in whose memory the handsome monument was erected in 1876 by the troops at the Depot.

THE humours of the Aryan umaidwar (candidate) for employment have been written about often enough, and the delicious flights of language affected by the native writer of applications for employment have also afforded the reader much amusement. But the following application for the post of cashier in a Calcutta firm (for the genuineness of which a contemporary vouch) will compare favourably with any previous attempts:—"I beg to remind you of my letter of June last. Refer my case to those picus Papists? Oh! then I am irrecoverably lost. For those Christian offenders cannot as a matter of course, speak well of this offended heathen. The offer of a petty post is nothing to you, but is life to me, and to that Dying Boy, yours truly, late Cashier and book-keeper, etc. etc."

AT the annual meeting of the Senate of the Calcutta University, held on Saturday afternoon, the question of the appointment of a Registrar came up for consideration. After some discussion an amendment was carried to the effect that a committee be appointed for considering if it be desirable to appoint a whole-time Registrar, and to report within six months on all questions of detail connected with the appointment, should they consider such an arrangement desirable, or should they suggest any other alteration in the present system. In the meantime Mr. Pedler was appointed Registrar for two years, commencing from the 1st May next.

THE race for imitating the peculiarities of some famous actor or actress has died away in England, but in America it is in full swing. Trilby's foot was for a long time the popular craze, and she carried all before her, abolishing even the Sarah Bernhardt Pout and the Ellen Terry Skip, but now she has had to yield the foremost place, and has been vanquished by the Duse Droop. It has been recorded that Signora Duse does not admire the Americans, but at any rate she cannot complain that they have not accorded her the sincerest flattery of imitation. Her peculiarity lies in the grave sadness of her face, and the ladies of the States have set themselves to work to reproduce her cast of contenance. Specialists have arisen who teach the noble art, and they train their pupils to stick out their chins, to draw down the corners of the mouth, and, last and most important point of all, to half-close the eyelids and raise the inner corners of the eyebrows as high as possible without wrinkling the forehead.

IN his *Last Years of St. Andrews* (which figured in a morning newspaper lately as *The Last Years of St. Andrew*) Dr. Boyd tells a story, of which he gives Whately as the hero. A certain author had asked Whately how he liked a book of his. The reply was: "Ah, good is not the word to apply to such a book as that!" This is an excellent story mangled and misapplied. The tale is told of Henry Compton, the actor, to whom a brother player had once said: "Was my acting good?"—to which came the characteristic answer: "Well—hum! Is it *good*" is not the word!"

THE yakamiks are very readily tamed, and prove valuable servants to the Indians, who domesticate them, as they are very courageous, and will protect animals entrusted to their care at every risk to themselves. Even dogs are obliged to yield to their authority. They may be trusted with the care of a flock of sheep or domestic fowls, and every morning will drive the ducks and poultry to their feeding-places, and, carefully collecting any stragglers, bring them safely home at night. A yakamik soon learns to know and to obey the voice of its master, follows him when permitted wherever he goes, and appears delighted at receiving his caresses. It repines at his absence and welcomes his return, and is extremely jealous of any rival. Should any dog or cat approach, it flies at it with the utmost fury, and, attacking it with wings and beak, drives it away.

THE *Daily Chronicle* writes: Our Front Benches pay each other elaborate compliments about the sacred "continuity" of foreign politics. As a matter of fact, there is nothing of the kind. Each Ministry lives from hand to mouth. The Foreign Office does not know what a continuous foreign policy is. To each of our neighbours we offer the "glad hand" one day, the "marble heart" the next. Is it astonishing that no potentate or Minister in Europe trusts us—that while we brag ourselves with the pleasing consciousness of doing a disinterested and friendly act, our neighbours are only puzzled to guess what is the selfish end that we have in view? We were as disinterested in our efforts for Armenia as any nation has ever been since the world was created. Yet everybody, including the Armenians themselves, believed we were grinding an axe of our own. We profess to come to the help of the Italians, and while Ministers formally thanked us in the Chamber, newspapers declare that we are only endeavouring to push Italy onward into the fatal path of African ambition, to serve our own ends on the Nile. Surely the lesson is clear enough. Let us know what our policy is, and stick to it. Let our friends know us, and our enemies know us too.

THE MERCANTILE BANK.

THE third annual report of the board of directors to the shareholders is as follows:—

The directors beg to submit to the shareholders a general statement of the affairs of the Bank, comprising balance sheet and statement of profit and loss account for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1895. The net profits, for that period, after providing for bad and doubtful debts, and including £8,555. 9s. 7d, brought forward from last account, amount to £24,318 8s. 11d. Out of this sum there has already been paid £4,687. 10s. 0d., being an interim dividend for the Half-year ending 30th June at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the "A" shares of the Bank. The directors now recommend a distribution on the "A" shares at the same rate for the second half of the year, and on the "B" shares at 2 per cent. for the year. This will absorb a further sum of £12,083 15s. and will leave a balance of £8,047. 3s. 11d. to be carried forward. The transfer of the leasehold premises formerly occupied by the Bank has been completed, and other convenient and suitable offices securred.

BALANCE SHEET, 31st DECEMBER, 1895.

Dr.

Capital Authorised:—			
30,000 "A" Shares of £25 each =	£750,000		
30,000 "B" Shares of £25 each =	£750,000		
	£1,500,000		
Capital Issued:—			
15,000 "A" Shares, £ 2. 10s.			£187,500 0 0
30,000 "B" Shares, £12. 10s. paid	375,000 0 0		
Less 415 still to be issued.	5,187 10 0		
		369,812 10 0	
			557,312 10 0
415 "B" Shares still to be issued with £12. 10s. per Share paid thereon			5,187 10 0
			562,500 0 0
Deposits:—			
Repayable on demand	£311,361 7 8		
For fixed periods.....	1,027,917 9 11		1,339,778 17 7
Bills Payable:—			
Drafts on London Bankers.	93,575 6 2		
Drafts on Head Office and Branches	145,723 6 10		
Drafts on Continental Bankers and other Agent	1,196 4 1		240,499 17 1
Loans Payable against Securities			446,298 8 4
Due to Agents and Correspondents.....			1,165 2 4
Sundry Accounts (including balances of Rebates, Exchange Adjustments, &c.).....			101,069 16 5
Profit and Loss Account			2,130 18 11
			£2,911,383 0 8

Contingent Liability on Bills Receivable re-discounted £1,223,183. 18s. 10d., of which up to this date £1,205,552. 8s. 1d. have run off.

The Bank is also contingently liable in respect of Notes outstanding, amounting to £ 361. 2s. 2d. which are not expected to become payable, and are not included in the above.

	Cr.	
Cash in hand.....	£25,950	4 0
Cash at Bankers	238 786	13 7
Money at call	2,500	0 0
Bullion:—On hand	47,161 18 9	
In transitu.....	29,083 11 9	
	76,194	13 6
Government and other Stocks:—		
Indian Govt Rupee Paper ..	78,204 18 3	
Indian Railway Guaranteed Sterling Debentures	203,000 0 0	
Other Securities	1,648 10 0	
	283,353	8 3
Bills Receivable	1,466,978	17 8
Bills Discounted	24,264	0 0
Loans Receivable and Advances.....	478 221	18 7
Freehold Banking Premises	25,443	6 8
Due by Agents and Correspondents	86,0 8	2 2
Sundry Accounts (including Assets of the Old Bank, less estimated surplus on the Liquidation of the Assets and Liabilities to date after charging the expenses attending reconstruction	72,651	10 2
Sundry Accounts (including balance of Rebates, Exchange Adjustments, &c.).....	63,350	6 1
	£2,911,383	0 8

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

To Expenses of Management at Head Office, Branches and Agencies	£48190	5 10
To Ad Interim Dividend for half-year ended 30th June, 1895, on 5,000 "A" Shares at 5 per cent per annum.....	4,687	10 0
To Balance.....	20,130	18 11
	£73,008	14 9
By Balance from 31st December, 1894	£13,242	19 7
Less Dividend for half-year ended 31st December, 1894, on 15,000 "A" Shares at 5 per cent. per annum	4,687	10 0
By Gross Profit for the year ended 31st December, 1895, after providing for Bad and Doubtful Debts.....	64,453	5 2
	£73,008	14 9

W. S. ROBILLIARD, for Chief Manager.
GEO. E. BARNARD, Sub-Manager and Accountant.

A. WILSON,
J. A. MAITLAND, } Directors.
W. JACKSON,

London, March 31st, 1896.—We report that we certify that we have examined the above Balance Sheet with Accounts and Vouchers relating thereto, and the certified return from the Branches and Agencies. In our opinion it is a full and fair Balance Sheet, properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs as shown by the Books of the Company.

COOPER BROTHERS & Co., } Auditors.
W. A. BROWNE.

CASUAL LEAVE IN THE N.-W. P.

IN supersession of all existing orders the Government of the N.-W. Provinces has just issued the following new set of regulations to govern the grant of casual leave:—

1. Casual leave is not recognised by the Regulations, and an officer absent on casual leave is not treated as absent from duty. Government will make no arrangements to supply the place of Officers absent on such leave. The officer granting the leave and the officer taking it will be held responsible if the public service suffers in any way from the absence of the officer on casual leave.

2. Casual leave may not be combined with any other kind of leave, and may not extend to more than ten days in the year, except with the special sanction of Government. If casual leave is taken in extension of gazetted holidays, those holidays must be counted as part of the leave.

3. Casual leave should only be granted for adequate reasons. The concession of casual leave must not be converted into an unauthorised system of privilege leave. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts Commissioners and Government officers of all grades not to allow the privilege to be abused.

4. The undermentioned officers are authorised to grant casual leave to the gazetted officers named in the following list. When Commissioners grant leave to District Officers a report in the annexed form, copies of which can be had at the Government Press, should be sent to the Chief secretary to Government at the time when the leave is granted. In other cases a report is not required.

Sanctioning authority.	Subordinate Officers.
The Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature, Allahabad, or the senior Judge on duty.	District and Sessions Judges in the North-Western Provinces.
Judicial Commissioner, Oudh.	District and Sessions Judges in Oudh.
District Judges	Subordinate Judges and Munsifs.
Commissioners of Divisions..	Magistrates and Collectors, Joint and Assistant Magistrates, and Cantonment Magistrates.
Inspector-General of Police ...	Gazetted officers of the Department.
Inspector-General, Civil Hospitals.	Civil Surgeons.
Inspector-General, Prisons ..	Superintendents of Central Jails.
Sanitary Commissioner	Deputy Sanitary Commissioners.
Conservators of Forests.....	Deputy and Assistant Conservators and Extra Assistant Conservators.
Director of Public Instruction.	Gazetted officers of the Educational Department.
Ditto Land Records.....	Assistant to the Director and Deputy Collectors.
Magistrate and Collector	Officers of the Provincial Civil Service and of the Subordinate Civil Service serving in the districts.
Chief Engineers.....	Superintending Engineers.
Superintending Engineers.....	Executive and Assistant Engineers.

5. Ministerial officers may be granted leave by the head of their office.

6. Before a Civil Surgeon or a Superintendent of a Central Prison avails himself of casual leave he should report to the Commissioner of the Divison through the Magistrate of the District the period of such leave and the date of his departure. He should also report the date of his return to duty.

Before Commissioners grant leave to Cantonment Magistrates they should ascertain that the General Officer Commanding the District has no objection to the grant of the leave, and when the leave has been granted the District Judges concerned should at once be informed of the fact.

7. District and Assistant Superintendents of Police should forward requests for casual leave through the Magistrate of the District. Should the Magistrate record an objection to the grant, the leave applied for cannot be granted. If the leave is granted, it will still be necessary that the Police Officer should take the Magistrate's orders before leaving the district. The Magistrate should invariably inform the Commissioner when he consents to the grant of casual leave before made to District Superintendents. District Engineers and District Surveyors should forward their requests for casual leave through the Chairman of the District Board.

8. Every authority which grants casual leave shall cause a register of such leave to be maintained, and at the end of each quarter shall forward to Government, or to the authority to which it is subordinate, an extract from the register in the form annexed to these rules, showing the grants of casual leave made during the quarter.

PRISON HUMOUR.

STERN as are prison walls, they hide from us many strange humours, of which the great world never hears. We read our Blue-books—almost as forbidding, often, as grim gates and iron doors. Now and then a story or two leaks out in an after-dinner speech; but as a rule, the prison is a world unseen, unheard, unsung.

A well-known prison chaplain once told us that one of his charges informed him that he was confirmed, and that the Bishop "gave him a tap on the jaw." The Bishop may have been a muscular Christian, but there is surely food for the reformer here. The queer words and phrases which prisoners use are endless, and full of unsuspected humour. One lady complains that she has "propertation" of the heart; one is "consumpted"; "one has a fight which turned to a "chronicle" disease; one, being quite "silflfied" with drink, did "it" on the "implus of the momink"; "one stole a "asthma-casser." Shades of Sheridan and Mrs. Malaprop! And we draw the attention of scholastic authorities to this elegant epistle which was addressed to a certain prisoner whose name we withhold:

"I have the pleasure to inform you that your mother-in-law snuffed it. She met with an accident and was conveyed to the London Hospital, where she remained weeping and grinding her teeth for seven long weeks. I have offered up a prayer for her, and hope you will do the same, which no doubt you will. She was afterwards taken to her resting-place at ——, and the weeping that was there was something extraordinary."

Now what a graphic reporter the writer of this letter would have made if he (or she) had had better chances in this striving world, the philosophers are surely right when they tell us that opportunity is more than genius, or we should have heard of this descriptive writer before.

But for epistolary charm we must award the palm to a letter which Mr. Michael Davitt one day found in his cell at Newgate:—

Deare Jim—it runs—I was in quod, doin 14 days, when I heerd you was lagged I blakked Polly S—'s peepers, who called me names. She was fuddled and hit me fust, when I kolered her nut and give her a fine slugging and her mug was all over blud the spiteful thing bit me she did, and funked fight, when we were both taken by the Kopper, and the beek only give me 14 days, and her got 21 for hitten me fust and been fuddled, cheer up Jim I am sorry not you are lagged, and I wont pal with nobody wile your in quod. Good by Jim from your tru luv Sally.

Poor Sally! She must have been to some sort of a school, of course they now did this most delightful letter ever come to be written?), but it it is to be feared that she remained in the lower standards—never rose much higher than pothooks. There is good work to be done in our prisons for such a Sally. That she has as tender a heart as any lady in the land is obvious "from your true love." Can you not see her eyes (those blackended peepers) blurred with tears as she writes those loving letters Jim? But then, the other hand, a polite account such as ours may well desire that Sally's fists should be employed to better purpose.

Then, again, we should say that an ambitious professor of comparative philology would jump at a prison chair. This is the language in which some artful dodger tells us how he picked a pocket:

"I was jogging down a blooming slum," he says, "in chapel, when I butted a reeler who was sporting a red slang. I broke off his jerry and boned the clock, which was a red one, but I was spotted by a copper, who claimed me. I was lagged before the beak, who gave me six dose in the Steel. The week after I was chucked up I did a snatch near St. Paul's, was collared, lagged, and got this bit of seven stretch." We present it as a puzzle to our philological readers. Even though the unfortunate fellow might have received some elementary education, "lapse of time and habits of life had surely effaced all memory of it from his mind."

On the other hand, there is many a poet enclosed within prison walls—which, as the famous stanzas tell us, are no prison at all. Many a jingle is scratched with a stolen pin on the battered tinware, many a doleful ditty. For instance, what more pathetic than this quatrain scratched on the back of a cell-door with a pinprick—

Old horse, old horse, what brought you here,
After dragging a cart for many a year?
They brought it you here for some abuse,
And cut you up for prison use!

And then the poet adds a foot-note in plain prose: "That's what we had for Friday's dinner—Australian meat." In more heroic vein is the following, which, for lack of better material, was pinned on a dinner-plate:

Oh! Liberty, how sweet you are
You seem so near but yet so far!
The heart for you does long again,
But still I am myself to blame,
For getten drunk and doing wrong,
Has brought me to this doom so long.
You see this prison Austin is penitent enough.

The same chaplain whom we have already quoted—is there any harm in saying that it was Mr. Merrick, then of Millbank, now of Holloway?—once showed us a letter which we beg to commend to the Commissioners, if it is so very apropos. "X. Y. Z." wrote to his wife and made the following remarks: "I must tell you I have made good use of my time and found out to my surprise that there are pleasure and profit in being able to read and write. It has enlightened my mind and given me knowledge which tell me that such a life as this is not to be met." Could any epistle be more convincing? But there is surely hope for one who cried indignantly, "I'm not so low as not to say my prayers." And for this erring daughter of Eve, who, as she was leaving the prison chapel after a harvest festival, stopped to admire the decorations. Some apples caught her eye. "God forgive me!" cried she; "but how I should like to have a bite! She is human still, and there is hope for her.

THE General Education Conference of the Punjab which sat last week, with Dr. Sime, LL. D., Director of Public Instruction, as President, had not many matters before it, but one or two of those brought up were of considerable importance and public interest. The first point considered was the desirability of revising the grant-in-aid rules for Public Schools, and on this question there was a good deal of discussion. A proposition was put forward that the present system should be abolished, and a higher or lower grant given, as in England, on the average attendance; but it was felt that the Province was hardly ready for this step yet, as the schools vary so greatly in the grants they earn and in the amount of aid they require, that it would be almost impossible to arrive at a unit which would be fair to all. In the end it was resolved to make no change at present. One change, however, was recommended in the present attendance grant, a fraction being taken away from it and made into a separate grant for organisation and discipline: the whole or a fraction of this latter grant to be awarded by the Inspector as he thinks fit. The grants at present given to indigenous schools have been found to be higher than are required, and also to be running into more money than is available, so their revision was considered, and a new and lower set of rates recommended. The scholarships given in girls' schools were also held to be unnecessarily large in amount, though not in number. The question of Zamindari schools and their great unpopularity was considered, but it was decided not to make any recommendations about them at present. As it has been found that Optional Subjects for the Upper [illegible] and Lower Primary Examinations are so much neglected, it was proposed to make one of these subjects compulsory, and also to limit the number of optional subjects which might be taken up. It was eventually decided to limit the number of subjects to be taken up more than at present, but not to create another compulsory subject. The only other matter of much importance discussed was the proposal to raise the standard of attainments for admission to the senior and junior Anglo-Vernacular certificate examinations. It has been found that the passing of the entrance examination of the Punjab University is not sufficient for the junior students: so the F. A., or two years' study in an Arts College, has been substituted; while for the senior, the B. A., or reading up to the B. A., has been put for merely passing the F. A. The Departmental Conference, which sat after the General Conference, was occupied in considering various departmental questions, and got through some useful work. The recommendations of both Conferences go up to the Punjab Government, and such as are accepted will be notified in a Government order.

MRS BURNETT is said to have got the inspiration for her new story, "A Lady of Quality," from the cellar of the house in which she is living in London. This house is an old one, old even for London, and it has a most mysterious cellar under it, with many dark and curious passages. Mrs. Burnett's imagination has found much food in the suggestions of these underground passages, and, according to the "Lounger" of the *New York Critic*, it is one of her greatest amusements after dinner to take her friends, particularly Americans, down to these gruesome depths, each carrying a candle, by whose fitful flame the dark and devious ways are explored. The possibilities of weaving a romance out of the suggestions of this underground way no doubt, in our contemporary's opinion, proved too much for Mrs. Burnett's imagination, and "A Lady of Quality" was the result.

FALSE DELICACY.—None of the numerous Sandalwood or Preparations is equal as effects to PEIRERS SANTOLIGURA. Is a wonderful remedy, giving relief instantaneously in all conditions of the disease. Rs. 4-8 and 2-8, of MADON, SONS and Co., Bombay.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, April 23.)

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Hon Mr Justice E T Candy, I C S, relinquished charge of the office of Judge of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 20th ultimo, in the afternoon.

The Hon Mr Justice H J Parsons I C S, relinquished charge of the office of Judge of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 6th ultimo, in the afternoon.

With reference to Govt Notification No. 1722, dated the 7th ultimo, it is hereby notified that the Hon Mr Justice E M H Fulton, I C S, assumed the execution of the duties of his office as Judge of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 23rd idem, in the forenoon.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr A F Maconochie, I C S, to act as Political Agent, Janjira, during the absence of Mr R A Lamb, I C S, or pending further orders.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr W C Rand, ICS, to act as Agent to H E the Govr at Surat *vice* Mr F S P Lely, I C S, pending further orders.

Lieut E A F Redl, Political Aide-de-Camp to the Political Resident, Aden, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from such date in May next as he may avail himself of it.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut-Col W B Ferris to act as Political Resident, Aden, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Brgdr-Genl Cunningham on privilege leave or pending further orders.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to invest Mr J A G Wales, I C S, Asst Collr and Magte of the second class in the district of Panch Mahals, with power to try cases under the Opium Act I of 1878.

Khan Bahadur Cursetjee Manekjee Cursetjee, Third Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay, is granted privilege leave for fifteen days from the 20th April 1896 or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut H E T Kelly, R A, to act as Cant Magte at Ahmedabad, in addition to his Military duties, *vice* Capt F A C Kreyer, 16th Bo Infy, proceeding to Quetta with his Regt.

Lieut Kelly is also appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the first class in the Ahmedabad Dist, and will exercise the powers with which he is hereby invested within the limits of the Cantonment of Ahmedabad.

H E in Council is also pleased to appoint Lieut Kelly, under Sec 2 of the said Code, to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the Govt of Bombay other than the Presidency Town of Bombay.

H E in Council is further pleased to appoint Lieut Kelly, under Sec 6 of the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887, to be the Judge of the Court of Small Causes established within the limits of the Cantonment of Ahmedabad, and under Sec 8 of Act XIII of 1889 to declare that the value of the suits which are to be cognizable by him shall not exceed Rs. 50.

Capt W W Battiscombe, Station Staff Officer, Kirkee, is appointed Secy to the Cantonment Committee at that station, in addition to his own duties, *vice* Capt C E Baddeley, I S F.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Sec 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, the Governor in Council is pleased to confer upon Captain Battiscombe—(1) all the powers conferred by the said Code on a Magistrate of the second class; (2) the powers conferrible under Sec 174 thereof to hold inquests; and (3) the powers conferrible under clauses (a), (b) and (c) of Sec 191 thereof in respect of cases of offences triable by a Magistrate of the second class and punishable under any law in force in the Cantonment of Kirkee, other than cases in which the offences being punishable under Chapter XVII of the Indian Penal Code the value of such property exceeds fifty rupees; in the local area comprised within the limits of the Cantonment of Kirkee.

In supersession of the orders contained in Govt Notification No 1713, dated the 7th March 1893, so far as they relate to the appointment of Capt G E Hyde Cates, H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr J D S FitzMaurice, I C S, to be Judicial Asst to the Political Agent, Kathiawar, continuing to act as Asst Collr and Sessions Judge, Hyderabad, pending further orders; and Capt G E Hyde Cates to act as Judicial Asst to the Political Agent, Kathiawar, pending further orders.

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (1) of Sec 3 of the Bombay Mamlatdars' Courts Act, 1876, H E the Governor in Council is pleased to authorise Azam Chhotalal Dwarkadas extra Head Karkun, taluka Borsad in the district of Kaira, to exercise within that taluka the powers of a Mamlatdar under the said Act.

Azam Raghvendra Jayacharya Kuknur, Head Karkun, taluka Hubli in the district of Dharwar, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the second class in that district.

Under Sec 32 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, the Governor in Council is pleased to specially empower Rao Saheb Nathalal Peshing, Mamlatdar, taluka Amod, and Magte of the second class in the district of Broach, to pass sentences of whipping.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to confirm the appointment made by the Hon the Chief Justice of H M's High Court of Judicature, Bombay, of Mr A D Oliver, 3rd Commissioner for taking Account and Asst Taxing Officer, High Court, Original Side, to act as Registrar of the High Court, Appellate Side, during the absence of Mr Rustamji Dhanjibhai Setlna on leave or pending further orders.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments of second class Subordinate Judges pending further orders:—Raoji Saheb Govind N ragan Kelkar to be Joint Subordinate Judge at Mahad; and Rao Saheb Vasudev Keshav Mavalankar, Joint Subordinate Judge at Mahad, to be Joint Subordinate Judge at Sangameshvar, displacing Rao Saheb Raghunath Bhikaji Gogte.

H E in Council is further pleased under Sec 28 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869, to invest Rao Saheb Govind Narayan Kelkar, Joint Subordinate Judge at Mahad, and Rao Saheb Vasudev Keshav Mavalankar, Joint Subordinate Judge at Sangameshvar, within the local limits of the ordinary jurisdiction of the second class Subordinate Judges' Courts of Mahad and Sangameshvar respectively, with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs. 50.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr L C Crump, I C S, Asst Judge and Sessions Judge at Ratnagiri, to be Assist Judge and Sessions Judge at Dharwar.

Azam Ganbhaoji Khanapure, acting Head Munshi, taluka Shahdapur in the district of Upper Sind Frontier, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the third class in that district.

Mr J A Weir, I C S, acting Judge and Sessions Judge, Khandesh, is allowed privilege leave for three months with effect from the 18th April 1896 or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Azam Mahomed Usman valad Mahomed Sileman, acting Head Munshi, taluka Pato-dera in the district of Shikarpur, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the third class in that district.

Azam Lakshmanrao Nawat Tambare, Head Karkun, taluka Akola in the district of Ahmednagar, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the third class in that district, and is invested with additional powers, specified.

Rao Saheb, Krishnaji Wasudev Joshi, Mamlatdar, taluka Peint in the district of Nasik, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the second class in that district.

The Govr in Council is pleased to invest Rao Saheb Balvant Bhaskar Khandekar, Mamlatdar and Magte of the second class, taluka Shrigonda in the district of Ahmednagar, with jurisdiction to try cases arising under Sec 62 of the Bombay Dst Police Act IV of 1890.

Azam Ganesh Bhaskar Narlikar, Head Karkun, taluka Shirpur in the district of Khandesh, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the third class in that district and is invested with additional powers, specified.

Azam Lakshman Narhar Joshi, acting Head Karkun, taluka Nasrar in the district of Ahmednagar, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the third class in that district, and is invested

PURELY PERSONAL.

NOT the least interesting or important item in the news from the Soudan is that Osman Digna is moving with a large force on Sinkat. Many believe that Osman was dead, but he seems still to be very much alive. Osman is not an Arab, as is generally supposed, but is the son of a Turkish trader, and started life in the slave trade. But British cruisers spoiled his business, and he took up the cause of the Mahdi, who enjoined him to raise a Jehad at Suakim. By-and-by the Mahdi made him Emir of the Eastern Soudan, and had in him a most faithful adherent. He copied the example of his master in every respect, wearing neither shoes nor sandals, and only riding during exceptional long marches, his argument being that, as the Mahdi deigned to walk the earth he thereby made it holy.

For a number of years Osman Digna continued to harass Suakim. He had several engagements with the Government troops, and on one occasion Sir Herbert Kitchener, the present Sirdar of the Egyptian Army, was severely wounded while making an attack on his camp at Handab. Later Osman made his headquarters at Tokur, whence he made constant incursions in the vicinity of Suakim: but was ultimately defeated by the Egyptian troops. The Khalifa afterwards dismissed him and sent him to Adaramab, where he has since remained. Of all the opponents of the Egyptian Government, Father Ohrwalder says Osman was perhaps the most bitter. He had done great things at Suakim, Kassala, and on the Abyssinian frontier, but by his ruthless cruelty had alienated the Arabs from his cause. He his, in short, in the Father's opinion, "a false and ruthless tyrant." Admiral Hewitt put a price on Osman's head ten years ago, but to no purpose. He has the reputation among the tribes of bearing a charmed life.

Paderwaski's prices for playing the piano at a private reception is—in the United States at all events—very high. A San Francisco woman wrote to Paderwaski's manager the other day, when the pianist was in that city, asking what Paderwaski would charge to play for five minutes at an afternoon tea. She got a reply saying that the charge would be £500. She thought this rather steep and wrote another note offering to pay £200 for five minutes of Paderwaski's music. She didn't even get an answer to this note.

There were several autobiographical touches in Mr. Gladstone's speech of the other day. Here is one of them:—In Liverpool I first drew the breath of life, and in Hawarden, if it please God, my last acquaintance with the light and with the air is likely to be connected. On another occasion, it is interesting to recall, Mr. Gladstone went into the matter of his nationality in much greater detail. He said: I am a Scotchman by blood, I am a Lancashireman by birth, I am a kind of Londoner by living so long there. I belong to most parts of the country, but by wife, as most of you know, is a good Welshwoman, and I think that to a great extent she has infected me.

It is curious to note that a Frenchman has been chosen by the Emperor of Germany to accompany his two eldest sons as tutor to the cadet school at Ploen, which they will enter soon after Easter. Dr. P. Esternaux has hitherto filled the post of master at the French "Gymnasium" at Berlin. The new teacher of the third and fourth sons of their Imperial Majesties is Dr. H. Bremiker, also of the same French High Schools for boys at Berlin.

There are some entertaining "bits" concerning England in the delightful series of unpublished letters of Prosper Merimee, which are now appearing in the "Revue des Deux Mondes." In the early summer of 1857, Merimee came over to the exhibition at Manchester, and on his return to Paris he wrote as follows:—I have often met in London one of the great Manchester manufacturers, who is also one of the men at the head of the exhibition. He has recently been made Lord Overton, and he is a sensible man, although they say that he has an income of £150,000 a year. He has also a rather pretty daughter of nineteen; I have offered her neither my heart nor my hand. During my stay in London I have gone a great deal into society. I cannot say that I have been much amused. I wished to see; I have seen. . . . The day begins at ten o'clock. You breakfast, and then you go to see Parliamentary men or sights till luncheon, which is a necessary meal, since breakfast is so frugal. You must know people a little before you can ask them to give you luncheon.

Merimee is particularly hard on the dinners he had to eat in England. After luncheon, he writes, you pay more visits, and find no one at home, and then you go to dinner. I have dined with great impartiality with Whigs and with Tories, and always the dinner has been the same. After the twentieth turtle-soup and the twentieth haunch of venison I understood the lecture to which the Emperor put the conference when he asked the members for a month running to the same dinner. You cannot imagine my pleasure when one day I escaped and went to eat my dinner at an inn.

The happiest hours during his stay on that occasion in England Merimee seems to have passed in the company of "un vieux Whig, demoiselle a £10,000 de rente," who entertained him with stories of olden times:—He is one of the best-informed practical men I have met, and he tells me that he owes everything he knows to the old custom (now abandoned) of drinking after dinner. Listening to the old men while they drank their claret, you gained a great deal of knowledge. But what do you gain, he asked me, by smoking after dinner? I might have answered, with Manfred, Forgetfulness! I believe this class of men is disappearing. They were common-sense incarnate; without principles, in so far as they never considered a question from any but the practical point of view. They were full of patriotism, of prejudice, and geniality. The generation which has succeeded them is full of cant.

The natives of Venezuela and adjoining countries on the north side of the river Amazon often avail themselves of the services of a native crane to care for their poultry, and also, in the place of collies or shepherd dogs, used by North Americans and Europeans to guard and herd their domestic animals. This remarkable bird, which the Indians call yakamik and ornithologists Prophia crepitans, is (according to Mr. J. C. Beard, in the Popular Science News) found in a wild state in the great forests that lie between the northern coasts of South America and the Amazon River, particularly in Venezuela and British Guiana. The birds never leave the forests unless shot or captured.

In a recent sketch of Joel Chandler Harris, the creator of "Uncle Remus," it is said that he is somewhat under middle height, and carries himself with a decided stoop, which makes him appear shorter than he is. His body is rotund, and he walks with a steady stride. His complexion is ruddy, his eyes light blue, and his hair and moustache are light and sandy. His greatest passion is roses, and in the early morning, when the dew is on the grass, one can hear the snipping of the pruning shears as Mr. Harris works in his garden—the finest rose garden in Atlanta.

Some one has been collecting stories of Mr. Chauncey M. Depew, who is well-known on both sides of the Atlantic as a bit of an after-dinner humourist. One tells how Mr. Depew and Eli Perkins were talking one day about demond and supply. Perkins said the price of any commodity was always controlled by the demand and supply. Not always, Eli, said Mr. Depew. Demand and supply don't always govern prices. Business tact sometimes governs them. When did an instance ever occur, asked Perkins, when the price did not depend upon demand and supply. Well, said Mr. Depew, the other day I stepped up to a German butcher and, out of curiosity, asked, What's the price of sausages? Dwenty cents a pount, he said. You asked twenty-five this morning I reminded him. Ya, dat vas ven I had some. Now I ain't got some. I sells him for dwenty cents. Dot makes me a reputation for selling cheap, und I don't lose noddings. You see, I didn't want any sausages and the man didn't have any; no demand, no supply; yet the price of sausages went down.

Sore Throats

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Sir Morell Mackenzie, M.D.

"The Throat should be gargled with diluted **CONDY.**"
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NOTICES.

POISON in the BLOOD,
Which is the Direct Cause of RHEUMATISM, and in fact of Most Physical Troubles.

URIC ACID.

When the Kidneys fail to do their duty, this ACID REMAINS in the BLOOD.
If this Acid is removed from the Blood,
RHEUMATISM WILL DISAPPEAR

There has never been but one known Remedy for Kidney Troubles, and consequently for

RHEUMATISM,
and that is **WARNER'S SAFE CURE.**

It is endorsed by Physicians, approved by Scientists, and used by the best people in the land.

It will pay you to bear these things in mind.

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Ayer's Hair Vigor
RESTORES COLOR,
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Luxuriant Growth,

Keeps the scalp cool, moist, healthy, and free from dandruff. It is the best dressing in the world, and is perfectly harmless. Those desiring to retain the youthful appearance of the hair to an advanced period of life should use

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☞ Beware of cheap imitations. The name Ayer—is prominent on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass of each bottle.

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HARMONIUMS for Churches, Drawing Rooms, Schools, &c.
From £4 upwards.
Illustrated Catalogues sent free on Demand.
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NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT

For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming.
For Over-reaches, Chapped Heels, Wind Galls.
For Rheumatism in Horses.
For Sore Throats and Influenza.
For Broken Knees, Bruises, Capped Hocks.
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Indispensable in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.
HADDINGTON,
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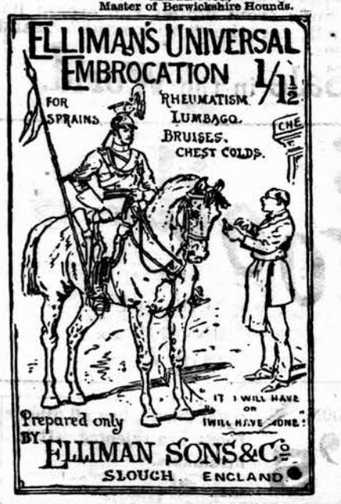

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INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.
The only oil free from Hydroxyls (which abound in emulsions and solutions), and consequently from the pleasant flavour, "aftertaste" or "repetition," and yet a most powerful and valuable therapeutic.
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Reserve Fund.....$ 57,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

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The London Joint Stock Bank.
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PAID UP CAPITAL..... „ 4,500,000 = „ 90,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... „ 4,020,000 = „ 8,40,000

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BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, Tananarive, Shanghai, Foochow, and Hankow.
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OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE

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IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER of every Bottle of the

ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London; and Export Oilmen generally.

RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

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Agents GREAT EASTERN HOTEL Co., and Messrs. BISSONAUTH LAW & Co., Calcutta.

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THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, lassitude, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

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THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA, whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA are Trade Marks, registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.

COMMON-SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A book for young men, containing just that information which every one contemplating matrimony should possess; whilst married persons suffering from incapacity and exhaustion should procure a copy without delay. Price 6d., of any of the Agents for above medicines, or post free from NEVILL JOHNSON, 9, Bond St., Claremont Sq., London, W.C.

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DIABETES
FOR RHEUMATISM. FOR GOUT. **WHISKY.**
Sold by all leading Merchants in India.
HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.
Post Free of the Sole Proprietors,
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Collects the 'FUR'

In KETTLES, KITCHEN BOILERS, AND PIPES.

Placed in a Kettle, it is most interesting and instructive to watch the development of the "Octopus" week by week, until at the end of, say twelve months, it resembles a block of coral, and becomes an unimpeachable witness of its usefulness.

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Prevents Boiler Leakage.

EACH.
Kettle Size ... 2/6
Small Boiler Size ... 5/-
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Carriage Paid from London on all Orders of One Dozen at retail prices.
Purifies and Softens the Water. *Sold all over the World.*
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Patentees and Sole Manufacturers,
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Having regard to an UNTRUE STATEMENT made by an Advertiser of Phosphodyne, viz., "that on the Medicine of that name granted Certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks," Dr. Lalor invites attention of the public to the following copy of a letter received from Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks:—

THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.,
27th November, 1894.

SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those words (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 6317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 13527, and is of date 26th October, 1877.

The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.

the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. AND 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

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Soluble Food
For INFANTS and INVALIDS.

The Most NOURISHING, PALATABLE, EASILY DIGESTED, and EASILY PREPARED INFANTS' FOOD.

CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD is a Milk-Wheat Food, absolutely free from Starch, which the Infant cannot digest, the Starch of the Wheat having been

converted by our process into easily digested nutriment—dextrine and maltose. The milk, again, used in the preparation of Carnrick's Soluble Food is partly pre-digested, with the result that it can be assimilated by the youngest Infant, and yet does not supersede the natural process of digestion.

CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD requires the *addition of water only*, to prepare it for use, as it contains all the elements necessary for the growth and sustenance of the child.

"Closely imitates in composition an average sample of human milk."—
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"Reviving Sweets repair the mind's decay."—*Pope.*
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"Grand flavour, delicate aroma."
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½ lb. Packets. (Yellow Wrappers.)
CHOCOLATE WAFERS.
Large and Small Boxes. A delicious eating Chocolate.
CHOCOLATE HORSESHOES (Registered)
A superior eating Chocolate in handsome horseshoe boxes.
HIGH LIFE BONBONS.
The most tasteful Dessert Sweetmeat. Elegant Boxes.
"REVIVESCENT" CHOCOLATE.
Invented and prepared chiefly for use in cases where sugar is considered harmful. Guaranteed without sugar or farinaceous substances. (Vide *Lancet.*)
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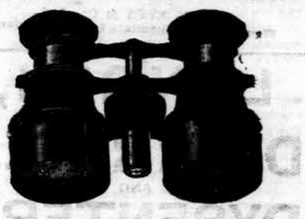

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OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
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Catalogues of Binoculars, Telescopes and Microscopes free on application.

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BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS,
For Gout, Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago.
Claim a superiority over all other Gout and Rheumatic medicines. They give relief from pain in a few hours, and a speedy cure. Their action is so gentle (the composition being purely vegetable) that they may be taken by the most delicate persons.
Sold by all Stores throughout India.

TILES TILES TILES TILES TILES
PAVEMENTS IN PLAIN AND MOSAIC TILES
FOR THE
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GHENT (Belgium).
ALBUM containing 150 DESIGNS, with Notice and Conditions for Export, on Application.
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Agents for M. OPPENHEIMER & Co., PARIS.

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PALE CHILDREN
OLD PEOPLE, INVALIDS
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DELICIOUS
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s alimentary wine is easily assimilated when
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for the Aged, Anæmic,
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Convalescent.
It helps sufferers
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Consumption,
Dysentery,
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and
Ulceration,
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Stomach
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MORRHUOL

CURATIVE PRINCIPLE OF COD LIVER OIL
NO TASTE
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MORRHUOL
Is superior to Emulsions or Oil, it cures Incipient Consumption, Coughs, Bronchitis and Scrofula.
Each tiny Morrhuol capsule is extracted from a teaspoonful of cod liver oil.
Recommended at the Paris Academy of Medicine, for loss of appetite and flesh, to patients with consumptive tendencies.
Sold everywhere in bottles of 100 Capsules

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PURELY VEGETABLE, Perfectly Harmless
Will reduce from two to five pounds per week; acts on the food in the stomach, preventing its conversion into Fat. Sold by Chemists. Send stamp for pamphlet.
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BREAKFAST—SUPPER.
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*
Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound and pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus:
JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd.,
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LUNGILI,
THE NEW DRUG FOR
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DYSENTERY
Testimonial from Mr. C. A. MOREING, M.Inst.C.E., Broad Street House, London, E.C.
"GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in telling you that I have taken the Lungili you so kindly sent me, and it appears to have completely cured me. I have been suffering four years from dysentery, the result of malarial fever caught in Africa, and no doctors were able to do me any permanent good by the ordinary remedies.
Yours truly, C. ALGERNON MOREING."
Price 4s. 6d. per oz., from the Importers.
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HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.
WHITE'S Patent LEVER MOC-MAIN TRUSS
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SCIATIC BELTS
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Prices: Single, 14/-, & 21/- Double, 26/-, 30/-, & 38/6
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WROUGHT IRON HINGES
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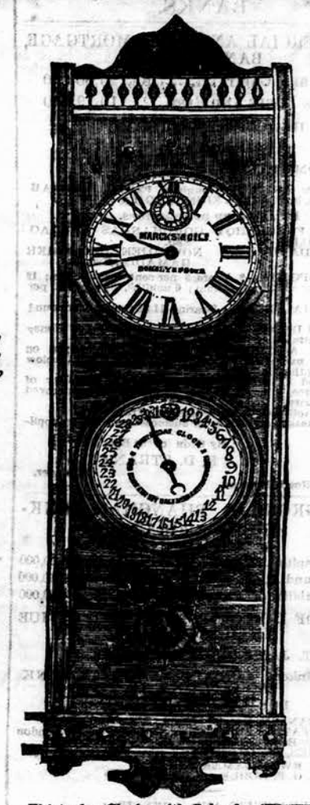

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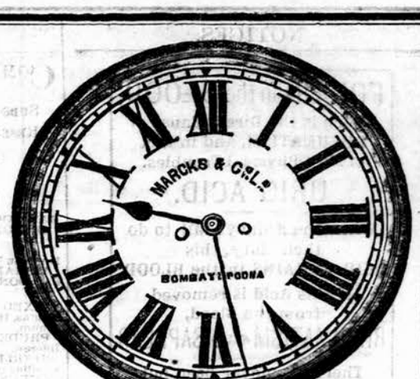

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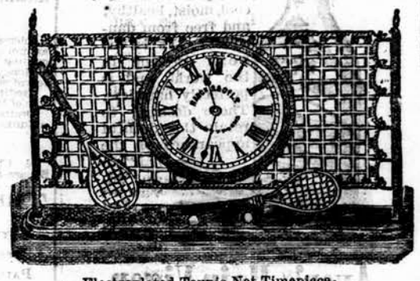

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TESTIMONIALS.
MISS ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes:—"I have used 'KOKO' for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling off, promotes its growth, keeps the head cool and free from dandruff, and is the most pleasant dressing imaginable."
WINDSOR CASTLE, May 9th, 1895. COLONEL E. J. IVEY writes: "Please send me another bottle of 'KOKO.' I can conscientiously state that 'KOKO' has quite performed all you say. I have found it most efficacious. My hair came out more than I liked; since using it scarcely any remains in my brushes. I have strongly recommended it to my friends, and certainly I shall never use any other than 'KOKO.'"
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AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.
"CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London. January 18th, 1888. I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and chemical analysis, a sample purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of wholesale druggists, of the preparation known as 'Koko for the Hair.' I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce 'Koko for the Hair' a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.
"EDWY GODWIN CLAYTON, F.I.C., F.C.S., "Member of the Society of Public Analysts, &c."
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ATKINSON'S
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"The Sweetest of Sweet Odours."
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